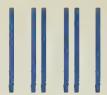


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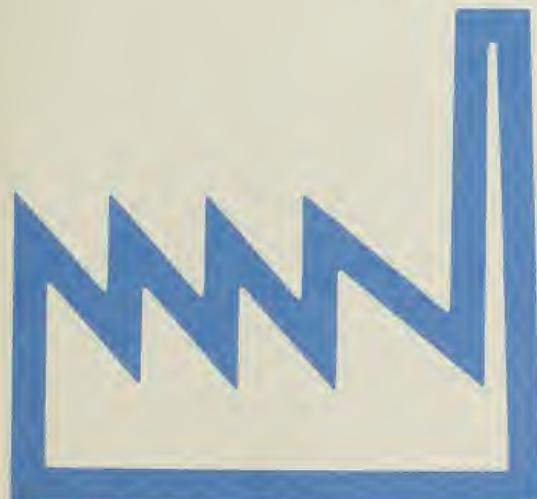
• Census of Manufactures

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The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.

1982 Census of Manufactures

MC82-I-27B

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Issued March 1985



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Charles A. Waite, Associate Director for
Economic Fields

John H. Berry, Assistant Director for
Economic and Agriculture Censuses

INDUSTRY DIVISION

Gaylord E. Worden, Chief

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INTRODUCTION

ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (or 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was obtained first in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (or 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was taken first for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service industries was broadened from "selected services" to "all services, except religious organizations and private households." A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was introduced first in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the

Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are disseminated widely by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-00500176-0.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

General

The 1982 Census of Manufactures is the 31st census of manufactures of the United States. For 1982, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trades, service industries, selected transportation activities, and minority-owned and women-owned businesses.

This report, from the 1982 Census of Manufactures, is one of a series of 82 industry reports, each of which provides statistics for groups of related industries. Additional separate reports will be issued for each State and on special subjects, such as size of establishments, legal form of organization, and fuels and electric energy consumed.

These separate reports will subsequently be issued as portions of the final census volumes. Volume I, Subject Statistics, will show comparative statistics for industries, States, and standard metropolitan statistical areas. It also will show selected subjects, such as concentration ratios in manufacturing, selected materials consumed, manufacturing activity in government establishments, and water use in manufacturing. Volume II, Industry Statistics, will be a consolidation of reports for the 82 groups of industries showing the same information that is shown in this report. Volume III, Geographic Area Statistics, will contain establishment-based data (number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, and capital expenditures) for each State and its important standard metropolitan statistical areas, counties, and places, by industry groups and important individual industries. Totals for "all manufacturing" will be shown for counties and places with more than 450 manufacturing employees. The introduction to the final volumes will discuss, at greater length, many of the subjects described in this introduction. For example, the volume text will discuss the relationship of value added by manufacture to National income by industry of origin, the changes in statistical concepts over the history of the censuses, and the valuation problems arising from intracompany transfers between manufacturing plants of a company and between manufacturing plants and sales offices and sales branches of a company.

Scope of Census and Definition of Manufacturing Industries

The 1982 Census of Manufactures covers all establishments employing one person or more primarily engaged in manufacturing as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 Supplement.¹ This is the system of industrial classification developed over a period of years by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget. This system of classification is in general use among government agencies as well as organizations outside the government.

The SIC manual defines manufacturing as the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products. The assembly of component parts of products is also considered to be manufacturing if the resulting product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement. These activities are usually carried on in plants, factories, or mills that characteristically use power-driven machines and materials handling equipment.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-00500176-0.

IV INTRODUCTION

Manufacturing production is usually carried on for the wholesale market, for transfers to other plants of the same company, or to the order of industrial users rather than for direct sale to the household consumer. Some manufacturers in a few industries sell chiefly at retail to household consumers through the mail, through house-to-house routes, or through salespersons. Some activities of a service nature (enameling, engraving, etc.) are included in manufacturing when they are performed primarily for the trade. They are considered nonmanufacturing when they are performed primarily to the order of the household consumer.

Relationship Between Annual Survey of Manufactures and Census of Manufactures

The Bureau of the Census conducts the annual survey of manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the censuses of manufactures. The ASM is based on a scientifically selected sample of approximately 55,000 establishments and collects the same industry statistics (employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the census of manufactures. In addition to collecting the information normally requested on the census form, the establishments in the ASM sample are requested to supply detailed information on assets, capital expenditures, retirements, depreciation, rental payments, supplemental labor costs, and costs of purchased services.

Establishment Basis of Reporting

The census of manufactures and the annual survey of manufactures are conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1982, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for including establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

This report excludes information for separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company (see Auxiliaries).

Manufacturing Universe and Census Report Forms

The 1982 Census of Manufactures universe includes approximately 345,000 establishments. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures. The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in this publication are described below.

1. Small Single-Unit Companies Not Sent a Report Form

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, approximately 140,000 small single-establishment companies were excused from filing reports. Selection of these small

establishments was done on an industry-by-industry basis and was based on annual payroll and total shipments data as well as on the industry classification codes contained in the administrative records of other Federal agencies. The cutoffs were selected so that these administrative records cases would account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed report forms.

Information on the physical location of the establishment, as well as information on payrolls, receipts (shipments), and industry classification, was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements, which safeguarded their confidentiality. Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these establishments but were included in the product and material "not specified by kind" (n.s.k.) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative records files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to the four-digit SIC level. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes these administrative record cases were given only a two- or three-digit SIC group. For the 1982 Census of Manufactures, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the four-digit SIC level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those four-digit SIC industries identified as "not elsewhere classified" (n.e.c.) within the given two- or three-digit industry groups.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments Sent a Report Form

The 205,000 establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

a. ASM sample establishments—This group consisted of approximately 55,000 establishments covering all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size (see appendix, Annual Survey of Manufactures).

In a census of manufactures year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll,

and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply information on assets, capital expenditures, retirements, depreciation, rental payments, supplemental labor costs, and costs of purchased services. Results of the ASM inquiries are included in tables 3c and 3d of this report.

The census part of the report form is one of approximately 200 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the approximately 450 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries, as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to be performing. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in a large number of cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space was also provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry, which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

Finally, a wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM)—Approximately 100,000 establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative records payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive one of the approximately 200 census of manufactures regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-unit establishments (non-ASM)—This group consisted of approximately 50,000 establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative records cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or "short" form was used. These establishments received one of the approximately 80 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payrolls, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics; the same

data were collected on the short as well as the long form. However, detailed information on materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus its use would increase the values of the n.s.k. categories.

Auxiliaries

In this industry report, the data on employment and payroll are limited to operating manufacturing establishments. The census report form filed for auxiliaries (ES-9200) requested a description of the activity of the establishments serviced. However, the auxiliaries were coded only to the two-digit major group of the establishments they served; whereas, the operating establishments were coded to a four-digit manufacturing industry. Data for the approximately 10,000 separately operated auxiliaries are included in the paperbound geographic area series, the bound volumes of the census of manufactures, and in a report issued as part of the 1982 Enterprise Statistics survey.

Auxiliaries are establishments whose employees are primarily engaged in performing supporting services for other establishments of the same company, rather than for the general public or for other business firms. They can be at different locations from the establishments served or at the same location as one of those establishments but not operating as an integral part thereof and serving two or more establishments. Where auxiliary operations are conducted at the same location as the manufacturing operation and operate as an integral part thereof, they usually are included in the report for the operating manufacturing establishment.

Included in the broad category of auxiliaries are administrative offices. Employees in administrative offices are concerned with the general management of multiestablishment companies, i.e., with the general supervision and control of two units or more, such as manufacturing plants, mines, sales branches, or stores. The functions of these employees may include (1) program planning, including sales research and coordination of purchasing, production, and distribution; (2) company purchasing, including general contracts and purchasing methods; (3) company financial policy and accounting, tax accounting, company sales and profit reports, and personnel accounting; (4) general engineering, including design of product machinery and equipment, and direction of engineering effort conducted at the individual operation locations; (5) direction of company personnel matters; and (6) legal and patent matters.

Other types of auxiliaries serving the plants or central management of the company include purchasing offices, sales promotion offices, research and development organizations, etc.

Industry Classification of Establishments

Each of the establishments covered in the census was classified in one of approximately 450 manufacturing industries in accordance with the industry definitions in the SIC system. Under this system of classification, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments producing a single product or a closely related group of products. The product groupings from which industry classifications are derived are based on considerations such as similarity of manufacturing processes, types of materials used, types of customers, and the like. The resulting group of plants must be significant in terms of its number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees. The system operates in such a way that the definitions progressively became narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. There are 20 major groups (two-digit SIC), 143 industry groups (three-digit SIC), and approximately 450

industries (four-digit SIC). The product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. There are about 1,500 classes of products, identified by a five-digit code, and about 11,000 products, identified by a seven-digit code. The seven-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same four digits.

Accordingly, an establishment is usually classified in a particular industry on the basis of its major activity during a particular year, i.e., production of the products primary to that industry exceeds, in value, production of the products primary to any other single industry. In a few instances, however, the industry classification of an establishment is not only determined by the products it makes but also by the process employed in making those products. For example, establishments engaged in blast furnace operations, refining of nonferrous metals from ore, or rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals (processes which involve heavy capitalization in specialized equipment) would be classified according to the process used during a census year. These establishments then would be "frozen" in that industry during the following ASM years.

In either a census or ASM year, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weight, other than those involved with heavily capitalized activities described above, are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or the change has occurred for two successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year (see appendix, Annual Survey of Manufactures). However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The result of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another is that, at the aggregate level, some industries comprise different mixes of establishments between survey years, and establishment data for such industry statistics as employment and payroll may be tabulated in different industries between survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the four-digit SIC level, should be viewed with caution. This is true particularly for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of establishments.

While some establishments produce only the primary products of the industry in which they are classified, all establishments of an industry rarely specialize to this extent. The industry statistics (employment, inventories, value added by manufacture, total value of shipments including resales and miscellaneous receipts, etc.) shown in tables 1a through 5a, therefore, reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments in that industry but also their secondary activities. The product statistics in tables 6a through 6c represent the output of all establishments whether or not they are classified in the same industry as the product. For this reason, in relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments to the product statistics, the

composition of the industry's output shown in table 5b should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by two ratios, which are computed from the figures shown in table 5b. The first of these ratios, called the primary product specialization ratio, measures the proportion of product shipments (both primary and secondary) of the establishments classified in the industry represented by the primary products of those establishments. The second ratio, called the coverage ratio, is the proportion of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to total shipments of such products by all manufacturing establishments.

However, establishments making products falling into the same industry category may use a variety of processes and materials to produce them. Also, the same industry classification (based on end products) may include both establishments that are highly integrated and those that put only the finishing touches on an already highly fabricated item. For example, the refrigeration industry includes instances of almost complete integration (production of the compressor, condensing unit, electric motor, casting, stamping of the case, and final assembly) all carried on at one plant. On the other hand, the condensing unit, the motor, and the case may be purchased and only assembled into the finished product.

In some instances, separate industry categories have been established for integrated and nonintegrated establishments. For other industries, the census provides separate statistics on the production of intermediate commodities made and used in the producing plant. For some industries characterized by many plants of the same company, separate figures on interplant transfer of products usually are shown.

Differences in the integration of production processes, types of operations, and alternatives in types of materials used should be considered when relating the industry statistics (employment, payrolls, value added, etc.) to the product and material data.

Value of Shipments for the Industry Compared With Value of Product Shipments

This industry report shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In tables 1a through 5a, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Product shipments shown in table 6a represent the total value of shipments of products classified as primary to an industry that were shipped by all manufacturing establishments regardless of their industry classification.

CENSUS DISCLOSURE RULES

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports, no data are published that would disclose the data for an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry is not considered a disclosure, so this item may be given even though other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics in tables 1a through 5a of this report is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line has been suppressed. However, the suppressed data are included in higher level totals. Additional disclosure analysis is performed for new capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are publishable.

MICROFICHE AND COMPUTER TAPES

All the data in this report are available on microfiche. Selected data are also available on computer tape.

In addition to selected published data being on computer tape, one major data series, the location of manufacturing plants, will be available only on computer tape. This series presents the number of establishments by employment size class by four-digit SIC industry codes for States, counties, and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. These data are available for both State and county by industry, and State and place by industry.

Microfiche reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Computer tapes are sold by the Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Manufactures may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Industry Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- Represents zero.
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (NC) Not comparable.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate or a consistency review.
- (X) Not applicable.
- (Z) Less than half the unit shown.
- n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.
- pt. Part.
- r Revised.
- SIC Standard Industrial Classification.

Other abbreviations, such as lb, gal, yd, doz, bbl, and s tons, are used in the customary sense.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics

[For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

	Item	Four-digit industry statistics		
		Historical	Operating ratios	By geographic area
1	Number of companies.....	1a		
2	Number of manufacturing establishments.....	1a		2
	Employment and payroll:			
3	Number of employees	1a	1b	2
4	Payroll	1a	1b	2
5	Supplemental labor costs.....			
6	Production workers	1a	1b	2
7	Production-worker hours	1a	1b	2
8	Production-worker wages	1a	1b	2
	Shipments, cost of materials, and value added:			
9	Value of shipments (four-digit).....	1a	1b	2
10	Product class shipments (five-digit)			
11	Product shipments (seven-digit)			
12	Value added by manufacture	1a	1b	2
13	Cost of materials	1a	1b	2
14	Fuels and electric energy.....			
15	Materials consumed by kind			
	Inventories:			
16	Total, end of year	1a		
17	By method of valuation			
18	By stage of fabrication			
	Capital expenditures, assets, rental payments, and purchased services:			
19	New capital expenditures	1a		2
20	Used plant and equipment expenditures			
21	Gross assets			
22	Depreciation			
23	Retirements of buildings and machinery			
24	Rental payments			
25	Purchased services			
	Ratios:			
26	Specialization	1a		
27	Coverage	1a		

*Number of companies with shipments of over \$100 thousand.

**Detailed information shown.

in This Report by Table Number

Four-digit industry statistics—Con.				Five-digit product class and seven-digit product statistics				
Summary and supplemental	By employment size	By industry and product class specialization	Materials consumed by kind	Industry-product analysis	Product shipments	Product class by geographic area	Historical product class	
3a **3a	4	5a			*6a			1 2
3a 3a **3d **3a **3a 3a	4 4 4 4 4	5a 5a 5a 5a 5a						3 4 5 6 7 8
3a	4	5a		5b, 5c 5b, 5c	6a 6a	6b	6c	9 10 11
3a **3a 3a, 3d	4 4	5a 5a	7					12 13 14 15
3b, 3c 3b, 3c 3b	4							16 17 18
**3a, **3d **3a, **3d **3d **3d **3d **3d **3d **3d	4	5a						19 20 21 22 23 24 25
3a 3a				5b 5b				26 27



Commercial Printing and Manifold Business Forms

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DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIES AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

COMMERCIAL PRINTING AND MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS

This report shows 1982 Census of Manufactures statistics for establishments classified in each of the following industries:

SIC Code and Title	
2751	Commercial Printing, Letterpress
2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic (Offset)
2753	Engraving and Plate Printing
2754	Commercial Printing, Gravure
2761	Manifold Business Forms

The industry statistics (employment, payroll, cost of materials, value of shipments, inventories, etc.) are reported for each establishment as a whole. Aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments but also their activities in the manufacture of secondary products as well as their miscellaneous activities (contract work on materials owned by others, repair work, etc.). This fact should be taken into account in comparing industry statistics (tables 1a-5a) with product statistics (table 6a) showing shipments by all industries of the primary products of the specified industry. The extent of the "product mix" is indicated in table 5b, which shows the value of primary and secondary products shipped by establishments classified in the specified industry and the value of primary products of the industry shipped as secondary products by establishments classified in other industries.

Small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were excluded from the mail portion of the census. For these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated), data on payrolls and receipts were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies. The remaining statistics were developed from industry averages.

Establishment data were tabulated based on industry definitions contained in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

INDUSTRY 2751, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LETTERPRESS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in letterpress printing, including flexographic. Included are general printing shops, as well as shops specializing in printing newspapers and periodicals for others. Also included is commercial screen printing, except on textiles. Establishments primarily

engaged in printing books, without publishing, are classified in industry 2732. Greeting card printers are classified in industry 2771. Establishments primarily engaged in printing from lithographic plates are classified in industry 2752, and gravure and rotogravure printing in industry 2754. Establishments primarily engaged in screen printing on textiles are classified in industry 2395.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2751, Commercial Printing, Letterpress, recorded employment of 103.6 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$5.5 billion.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 7 percent below the 110.9 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were New York, California, Illinois, and Ohio, accounting for approximately 36 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. These same States were the leaders in 1977, when they accounted for approximately 44 percent of the industry's employment, although there has been some shift in the relative importance of individual States.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2751 shipped \$4.8 billion of products primary to the industry, \$526 million of secondary products, and had \$149 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 90 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 89 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 80 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 81 percent. The products primary to industry 2751, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$6.0 billion in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the commercial printing, letterpress, industry amounted to \$2.3 billion in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 41 percent of total value of shipments.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

INDUSTRY 2752, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC (OFFSET)

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in printing by the lithographic (offset) process. Establishments engaged in book printing without publishing are classified in industry 2732, and greeting card printers in industry 2771. Establishments primarily engaged in preparing lithographic plates and related services are classified in industry 2795.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2752, Commercial Printing, Lithographic (Offset), recorded employment of 311.9 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$19.4 billion.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 44 percent above the 216.3 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were California, New York, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, accounting for approximately 36 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. These same States were the leaders in 1977, when they accounted for approximately 37 percent of the industry's employment, although there has been some shift in the relative importance of individual States.

Compared with 1981, employment increased 19 percent. The 1981 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufacturers (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2752 shipped \$17.4 billion of products primary to the industry, \$1.6 billion of secondary products, and had \$442 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 91 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 87 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 93 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 88 percent. The products primary to industry 2752, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$18.8 billion in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the commercial printing, lithographic (offset), industry amounted to \$8.4 billion in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 24 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2753, ENGRAVING AND PLATE PRINTING

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the engraving and etching of steel, copper, wood, or rubber plates; in using plates to print stationery, visiting and other cards, invitations, maps, etc.; and in making woodcuts for use in printing illustrations, posters, etc. Establishments primarily engaged in engraving for purposes other than printing are classified in industry 3479. Establishments primarily engaged in preparing photoengraved plates are classified in industry 2793.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2753, Engraving and Plate Printing, recorded employment of 12.4 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$584 million.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 27 percent above the 9.8 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were New York, California, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, accounting for approximately 48 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. These same States were the leaders in 1977, when they accounted for approximately 54 percent of the industry's employment, although there has been some shift in the relative importance of individual States.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2753 shipped \$520 million of products primary to the industry, \$47 million of secondary products, and had \$18 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 92 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 88 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 86 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 92 percent. The products primary to industry 2753, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$603 million in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the engraving and plate printing industry amounted to \$148 million in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 27 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2754, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, GRAVURE

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in gravure printing. Also included is the preparation of gravure plates and cylinders for others.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2754, Commercial Printing, Gravure, recorded employment of 23.8 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$2.2 billion.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 25 percent above the 19.0 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were Illinois, Indiana, Virginia, and Tennessee, accounting for approximately 45 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. Data for Indiana have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. This represents a shift from 1977 when Illinois, Pennsylvania, California, and Indiana also accounted for approximately 45 percent of the industry's employment.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2754 shipped \$1.9 billion of products primary to the industry, \$224 million of secondary products, and had \$17 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 90 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 91 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 86 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 82 percent. The products primary to industry 2754, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$2.2 billion in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the commercial printing, gravure, industry amounted to \$1,079 million in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 9 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2761, MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the designing and printing, by any process, of special forms for use in the operation of a business, in single and multiple sets, including carbonized or interleaved with carbon or otherwise processed for multiple reproduction. Also included is the manufacture of manifold books, including pegboard accounting systems.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2761, Manifold Business Forms, recorded employment of 49.5 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$5.1 billion.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 9 percent above the 45.3 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were California, Ohio, Texas, and Pennsylvania, accounting for approximately 35 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. This represents a shift from 1977 when California, Texas, Ohio, and Illinois accounted for approximately 36 percent of the industry's employment.

Compared with 1981, employment increased 2 percent. The 1981 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2761 shipped \$4.6 billion of products primary to the industry, \$215 million of secondary products, and had \$198 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 96 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 93 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 97 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 95 percent. The products primary to industry 2761, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$4.8 billion in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the manifold business forms industry amounted to \$2.6 billion in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 10 percent of total value of shipments.

Table 1a. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.]

Year ¹	Com- panies ² (no.)	All establishments ³		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expendi- tures ⁴ (million dollars)	End-of- year inven- tories ⁴ (million dollars)	Ratios		
		Total (no.)	With 20 employ- ees or more (no.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						Speci- aliza- tion (per- cent)	Cover- age (per- cent)	
INDUSTRY 2751, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LETTERPRESS⁵																
1982 Census-----	10 212	10 371	1 103	103.6	1 575.5	76.9	145.2	1 003.7	3 181.1	2 343.7	5 503.9	189.7	583.4	90	80	
1981 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	124.5	1 729.9	94.2	176.8	1 139.0	3 515.8	2 505.2	5 962.9	7239.6	552.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1980 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	124.6	1 649.1	93.5	176.0	1 087.7	3 098.0	2 372.5	5 498.9	7223.1	476.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1979 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	121.4	1 465.0	91.7	169.4	991.2	2 822.2	2 117.4	4 916.4	212.1	459.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1978 ASM ⁶ -----	(NA)	(NA)	114.5	1 438.1	87.5	158.6	977.1	2 620.4	2 096.3	4 740.3	306.8	362.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1977 Census-----	14 380	14 521	1 059	110.9	1 307.3	88.0	159.6	913.6	2 440.6	1 852.6	4 284.3	163.0	372.7	89	81	
1976 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	145.3	1 456.5	111.4	206.7	1 029.5	2 749.2	1 939.1	4 670.1	191.7	364.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1975 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	137.9	1 299.1	108.4	196.4	920.5	2 417.4	1 642.9	4 064.3	143.8	350.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1974 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	133.9	1 257.9	108.0	201.7	910.2	2 293.0	1 474.8	3 686.0	157.1	343.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1973 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	132.8	1 175.1	105.3	194.3	847.6	2 107.3	1 409.6	3 507.6	115.4	296.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1972 Census-----	13 043	13 199	1 172	130.5	1 136.0	104.2	191.6	817.0	2 015.4	1 303.1	3 305.8	129.7	262.7	87	83	
INDUSTRY 2752, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC (OFFSET)																
1982 Census-----	17 332	17 842	3 184	311.9	5 746.4	234.1	434.0	3 931.9	11 045.1	8 406.4	19 441.6	958.1	1 524.1	91	93	
1981 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	261.2	4 596.1	197.5	377.4	3 095.5	8 616.9	6 595.1	15 173.7	794.4	1 154.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1980 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	257.9	4 173.9	195.8	366.0	7 282.6	7 720.3	5 847.7	13 561.4	619.3	1 141.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1979 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	250.2	3 781.5	191.2	360.2	2 574.1	6 973.9	5 334.6	12 244.7	559.9	1 107.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1978 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	227.3	3 277.6	172.0	320.8	2 246.8	5 888.5	4 630.6	10 505.0	438.7	945.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1977 Census-----	10 959	11 320	2 362	216.3	2 984.1	163.7	307.4	2 045.7	5 338.4	4 081.6	9 359.7	360.2	861.9	87	88	
1976 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	193.7	2 490.5	145.6	286.5	1 704.7	4 408.5	3 312.9	7 705.0	238.0	659.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1975 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	189.0	2 256.9	142.0	267.3	1 537.1	3 853.0	2 902.3	6 751.3	226.6	595.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1974 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	188.1	2 121.3	142.0	271.0	1 466.9	3 705.7	2 615.1	6 297.9	204.3	634.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1973 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	192.3	2 010.1	147.8	279.9	1 405.4	3 511.1	2 229.1	5 721.5	238.0	490.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1972 Census-----	8 161	8 388	2 125	184.0	1 835.3	139.6	264.2	1 266.2	3 155.1	1 992.7	5 124.8	220.6	373.5	87	88	
1971 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	165.1	1 543.5	124.8	240.0	1 055.1	2 605.1	1 656.8	4 248.7	160.2	334.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1970 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	171.2	1 501.2	131.1	255.0	1 026.7	2 519.3	1 629.5	4 135.7	165.2	306.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1969 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	160.2	1 361.6	123.6	245.7	945.6	2 391.4	1 496.4	3 869.3	142.3	275.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1968 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	151.9	1 217.6	116.7	230.2	839.0	2 112.6	1 358.1	3 454.3	131.4	241.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1967 Census-----	6 718	6 822	1 648	146.5	1 113.2	112.2	233.3	766.5	1 897.7	1 242.4	3 139.4	125.6	209.9	82	80	
INDUSTRY 2753, ENGRAVING AND PLATE PRINTING																
1982 Census-----	847	869	143	12.4	220.2	9.0	16.4	147.9	426.5	149.8	584.2	33.1	53.5	92	86	
1981 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	10.2	161.0	7.5	13.3	107.9	287.9	70.7	559.9	9.5	30.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1980 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	10.4	154.3	7.6	13.6	102.8	265.2	68.4	335.9	7.5	31.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1979 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	10.5	138.1	8.1	14.6	95.7	253.7	73.7	324.1	8.0	29.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1978 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	10.3	137.0	8.0	14.6	98.7	260.8	90.3	352.7	719.4	23.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1977 Census-----	511	550	118	9.8	118.9	7.6	13.5	84.5	230.8	85.1	314.9	17.8	23.5	88	92	
1976 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	9.5	108.5	7.1	12.7	74.3	215.9	72.0	291.1	75.1	22.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1975 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	9.2	95.5	6.9	12.8	70.1	193.2	59.3	252.9	710.2	21.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1974 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	10.1	91.4	7.8	15.2	68.5	186.2	62.5	246.5	77.5	19.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1973 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	11.0	88.6	9.0	16.5	62.6	173.5	60.4	233.6	75.4	14.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1972 Census-----	542	560	132	9.6	80.7	7.5	14.4	58.1	152.4	49.6	201.6	5.1	12.3	92	87	
1971 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	8.6	68.7	6.7	13.1	46.1	124.1	39.7	165.5	3.6	10.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1970 ASM ⁶ -----	(NA)	(NA)	8.5	67.5	6.7	13.2	47.6	130.8	39.2	171.0	4.7	12.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1969 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	10.1	81.3	8.9	18.3	58.9	153.8	64.1	216.6	4.8	12.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1968 ASM ⁶ -----	(NA)	(NA)	9.3	64.6	8.0	15.8	45.7	133.3	47.5	179.8	3.4	11.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1967 Census-----	569	577	129	9.0	58.7	7.3	14.6	42.7	98.8	39.7	137.9	3.8	10.0	91	81	
INDUSTRY 2754, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, GRAVURES⁵																
1982 Census-----	612	653	121	23.8	545.2	19.5	39.3	416.8	1 095.5	1 079.1	2 170.0	85.2	213.1	90	86	
1981 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	25.6	533.8	21.2	41.1	412.6	1 064.8	954.6	2 012.4	113.8	146.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1980 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	21.7	397.9	18.3	36.6	312.3	816.9	770.4	1 588.8	65.7	106.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1979 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	21.2	366.2	17.9	35.8	292.0	744.6	650.1	1 394.0	138.3	111.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1978 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	20.0	329.9	16.5	33.6	261.7	642.9	615.1	1 259.3	140.2	110.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1977 Census-----	403	424	98	19.0	291.6	15.8	30.8	231.5	541.4	521.1	1 056.8	98.5	101.7	91	82	
1976 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	18.2	270.4	15.0	29.5	216.6	496.2	491.2	980.1	35.4	101.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1975 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	18.6	248.9	15.5	29.6	200.2	426.5	446.0	875.0	32.4	91.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1974 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	20.4	257.2	17.2	32.6	208.1	442.7	448.6	879.6	32.4	103.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1973 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	20.4	249.9	17.1	32.6	202.7	390.9	351.4	732.2	741.5	63.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1972 Census-----	117	135	88	20.0	225.4	17.0	32.8	182.3	372.2	326.2	697.6	22.5	51.7	87	79	
INDUSTRY 2761, MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS																
1982 Census-----	583	810	530	49.5	934.0	36.2	71.1	634.3	2 490.7	2 563.1	5 058.7	135.4	571.9	96	97	
1981 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	48.4	859.6	35.8	58.4	570.2	2 394.3	2 363.5	4 734.7	139.6	518.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1980 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	49.2	784.5	36.9	72.7	525.5	2 183.7	2 100.7	4 279.0	168.1	499.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1979 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	50.2	710.3	38.3	74.2	490.1	2 051.5	1 907.5	3 929.1	119.4	477.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1978 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	46.7	634.5	34.8	68.7	433.1	1 692.2	1 616.4	3 295.8	122.8	386.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1977 Census-----	604	795	477	45.3	575.0	33.3	67.3	390.9	1 491.6	1 418.0	2 893.8	82.1	336.7	93	95	
1976 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	38.8	468.0	29.2	58.4	317.1	1 201.7	1 132.9	2 327.9	58.6	289.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1975 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	40.2	440.1	29.8	58.4	292.0	1 155.5	1 024.7	2 184.9	74.6	283.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1974 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	44.5	445.8	33.8	67.9	309.4	1 325.1	1 013.8	2 304.6	67.4	348.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1973 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	40.9	385.6	30.6	62.5	264.8	978.6	739.9	1 708.4	52.2	196.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1972 Census-----	533	667	376	38.6	343.6	28.8	58.6	235.2	823.6	612.3	1 429.7	45.8	143.8	93	92	
1971 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	37.4	320.6	27.6	58.2	215.6	727.7	550.3	1 277.7	50.6	133.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1970 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	39.7	317.1	29.7	60.7	215.4	721.9	543.3	1 264.8	54.7	131.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
1969 ASM-----	(NA)	(NA)	37.1	287.7	28.1	57.7	190.5	667.1	487.9	1 152.						

Table 1a. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years—Con.

¹In annual survey of manufactures (ASM) years, data are estimates based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed annually and may differ from results of a complete canvass of all establishments. ASM publication shows percentage standard errors. Unless otherwise noted, for data prior to 1967, see 1967 Census of Manufactures, vol. II, table 1 of the Industry chapter.

²For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

³Includes establishments with payroll at any time during year.

⁴Effective with the 1982 Economic Censuses, uniform instructions for reporting inventories were introduced for all sector reports. Up to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). In 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Because of this change in reporting instructions, the 1982 data for inventories and value added by manufacture included in the tables of this report are not comparable to the prior-year data shown above and in historical census of manufactures and annual survey of manufactures publications. Inventories and value added data estimated on a basis comparable to the historical data, using the reported information for 1982, are shown below:

Industries	End-of-1981 inventories (million dollars)	End-of-1982 inventories (million dollars)	1982 value added by manufacture (million dollars)
Industry 2751, Commercial printing, letterpress -----	562.2	558.5	3 157.4
Industry 2752, Commercial printing, lithographic (offset) -----	1 431.5	1 442.0	11 050.7
Industry 2753, Engraving and plate printing -----	49.4	53.0	436.5
Industry 2754, Commercial printing, gravure -----	174.2	166.4	1 095.4
Industry 2761, Manifold business forms -----	551.7	520.4	2 493.2

See Inventories in appendixes for explanation of the difference between end-of-1981 inventory figure shown in table and corresponding figure shown in footnote.

⁵Industry was defined or redefined for 1972 Census of Manufactures, so data are available only for years shown.

⁶Data either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or are not consistent with other census series and related data; thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

⁷Estimate for new capital expenditures has associated standard error of 15 percent or more and may be of limited reliability. Estimates for other data items are of acceptable reliability.

Table 1b. Selected Operating Ratios for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Year	Payroll per employee (dollars)	Production workers as percent of total employment (percent)	Annual hours of production workers (number)	Average hourly earnings of production workers (dollars)	Cost of materials as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Cost of materials and payroll as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Value added per employee (dollars)	Payroll as percent of value added (percent)	Value added per production worker hour (dollars)
INDUSTRY 2751, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LETTERPRESS									
1982 Census -----	15 208	74	1 888	6.91	43	71	30 513	50	21.77
1981 ASM -----	13 895	76	1 877	6.44	42	71	28 239	49	19.89
1980 ASM -----	13 235	75	1 882	6.18	43	73	24 864	53	17.60
1979 ASM -----	12 068	76	1 847	5.85	43	73	23 247	52	16.66
1978 ASM -----	12 560	76	1 813	6.16	44	75	22 886	55	16.52
1977 Census -----	11 788	79	1 814	5.72	43	74	22 007	54	15.29
1976 ASM -----	10 024	77	1 855	4.98	42	73	18 921	53	13.30
1975 ASM -----	9 421	79	1 812	4.69	40	72	17 530	54	12.31
1974 ASM -----	9 394	81	1 868	4.51	40	74	17 125	55	11.37
1973 ASM -----	8 849	79	1 845	4.36	40	74	15 868	56	10.85
1972 Census -----	8 705	80	1 839	4.26	39	74	15 444	56	10.52
INDUSTRY 2752, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC (OFFSET)									
1982 Census -----	18 424	75	1 854	9.06	43	73	35 412	52	25.45
1981 ASM -----	17 596	76	1 911	8.20	43	74	32 990	53	22.83
1980 ASM -----	16 184	76	1 869	7.71	43	74	29 935	54	21.09
1979 ASM -----	15 114	76	1 884	7.15	44	74	27 873	54	19.36
1978 ASM -----	14 420	76	1 865	7.00	44	75	25 906	56	18.36
1977 Census -----	13 796	76	1 878	6.65	43	75	24 681	56	17.37
1976 ASM -----	12 858	75	1 968	5.95	43	75	22 759	56	15.39
1975 ASM -----	11 941	75	1 882	5.75	43	76	20 386	59	14.41
1974 ASM -----	11 278	75	1 908	5.41	42	75	19 701	57	13.67
1973 ASM -----	10 453	77	1 894	5.02	39	74	18 258	57	12.54
1972 Census -----	9 974	76	1 893	4.79	39	75	17 147	58	11.94
1971 ASM -----	9 349	76	1 923	4.40	39	75	15 779	59	10.85
1970 ASM -----	8 769	77	1 945	4.03	39	76	14 716	60	9.98
1969 ASM -----	8 499	77	1 988	3.85	39	74	14 928	57	9.73
1968 ASM -----	8 016	77	1 973	3.64	39	75	13 908	58	9.18
1967 Census -----	7 599	77	2 073	3.29	40	75	12 954	59	8.13
INDUSTRY 2753, ENGRAVING AND PLATE PRINTING									
1982 Census -----	17 758	73	1 822	9.02	26	63	35 202	50	26.62
1981 ASM -----	15 784	74	1 773	8.11	20	64	28 225	56	21.65
1980 ASM -----	14 837	73	1 789	7.56	20	66	25 500	58	19.50
1979 ASM -----	13 152	77	1 802	6.55	23	65	24 162	54	17.38
1978 ASM -----	13 301	78	1 825	6.76	26	64	25 320	53	17.86
1977 Census -----	12 133	78	1 776	6.26	27	65	23 551	52	17.10
1976 ASM -----	11 421	75	1 799	5.85	25	62	22 726	50	17.00
1975 ASM -----	10 380	75	1 855	5.48	23	61	21 000	49	15.09
1974 ASM -----	9 050	77	1 949	4.51	25	62	18 436	49	12.25
1973 ASM -----	8 055	82	1 833	3.79	26	64	15 773	51	10.52
1972 Census -----	8 406	78	1 920	4.03	25	65	15 875	53	10.58
1971 ASM -----	7 988	78	1 955	3.52	24	65	14 430	55	9.47
1970 ASM -----	7 941	79	1 970	3.61	23	62	15 388	52	9.91
1969 ASM -----	8 050	88	2 056	3.22	30	67	15 228	53	8.40
1968 ASM -----	6 946	86	1 975	2.89	26	62	14 333	48	8.44
1967 Census -----	6 522	81	2 000	2.92	29	71	10 978	59	6.77

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1b. Selected Operating Ratios for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Year	Payroll per employee (dollars)	Production workers as percent of total employment (percent)	Annual hours of production workers (number)	Average hourly earnings of production workers (dollars)	Cost of materials as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Cost of materials and payroll as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Value added per employee (dollars)	Payroll as percent of value added (percent)	Value added per production worker hour (dollars)
INDUSTRY 2754, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, GRAVURE									
1982 Census	22 908	82	2 015	10.61	50	75	46 029	50	27.88
1981 ASM	20 852	83	1 930	10.04	47	74	41 594	50	25.91
1980 ASM	18 336	84	2 000	8.53	48	74	37 645	49	22.32
1979 ASM	17 274	84	2 000	8.16	47	73	35 123	49	20.80
1978 ASM	16 495	82	2 036	7.79	49	75	32 145	51	19.13
1977 Census	15 347	83	1 949	7.52	49	77	28 495	54	17.58
1976 ASM	14 857	82	1 967	7.34	50	78	27 264	54	16.82
1975 ASM	13 382	83	1 910	6.76	51	79	22 930	58	14.41
1974 ASM	12 608	84	1 895	6.38	51	80	21 701	58	13.58
1973 ASM	12 250	84	1 906	6.22	48	82	19 162	64	11.99
1972 Census	11 270	85	1 929	5.56	47	79	18 610	61	11.35
INDUSTRY 2761, MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS									
1982 Census	18 869	73	1 964	8.92	51	69	50 317	37	35.03
1981 ASM	17 760	74	1 980	8.04	50	68	49 469	36	33.77
1980 ASM	15 945	75	1 970	7.23	49	67	44 384	36	30.04
1979 ASM	14 149	76	1 937	6.61	49	67	40 867	35	27.65
1978 ASM	13 587	75	1 974	6.30	49	68	36 236	37	24.63
1977 Census	12 693	74	2 021	5.81	49	69	32 927	39	22.16
1976 ASM	12 062	75	2 000	5.43	49	69	30 972	39	20.58
1975 ASM	10 948	74	1 960	5.00	47	67	28 744	38	19.79
1974 ASM	10 018	76	2 009	4.56	44	63	29 778	34	19.52
1973 ASM	9 428	75	2 042	4.24	43	66	23 927	39	15.66
1972 Census	8 902	75	2 035	4.01	43	67	21 337	42	14.05
1971 ASM	8 572	74	2 109	3.70	43	68	19 457	44	12.50
1970 ASM	7 987	75	2 044	3.55	43	68	18 184	44	11.89
1969 ASM	7 755	76	2 053	3.30	42	67	17 981	43	11.56
1968 ASM	7 435	74	2 092	3.17	42	67	17 164	43	11.13
1967 Census	6 983	74	2 032	3.09	41	67	16 003	44	10.71

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1982									1977	
	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)
	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)				
INDUSTRY 2751, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LETTERPRESS											
United States	E4	10 371	1 103	103.6	1 575.5	76.9	145.2	1 003.7	3 161.1	2 343.7	5 503.9
Alabama	E2	110	.9	12.8	.7	1.3	8.9	24.8	30.4	54.9	(D) .7
Arizona	E6	138	10	1.0	11.8	.7	1.4	8.1	23.4	15.4	38.7 1.0
Arkansas	E3	65	.8	13.5	.6	1.2	8.8	25.6	15.0	40.6	1.5 .7
California	E4	1 347	117	10.7	165.2	8.0	150.0	107.1	327.1	241.3	569.0 17.2
Colorado	E5	188	20	1.5	19.2	1.1	1.9	12.9	48.8	31.8	80.1 2.4
Connecticut	E3	172	19	1.6	22.7	1.2	2.3	15.0	47.6	40.1	87.5 2.3
Delaware	E3	19	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA) (NA)
District of Columbia	E3	42	.8	12.5	.5	1.0	9.1	20.6	28.7	49.4	13.3 .4
Florida	E6	508	34	3.4	42.3	2.5	4.6	27.9	86.5	60.5	147.0 5.3
Georgia	E6	232	19	2.2	37.4	1.7	3.5	25.6	82.8	85.5	168.2 6.0
Illinois	E3	601	84	8.9	147.0	6.7	13.8	94.4	257.6	197.8	455.6 15.3
Indiana	E3	194	22	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE (D)
Iowa	E2	112	10	1.2	16.1	.9	1.6	10.2	37.7	27.8	65.7 .7
Kansas	E1	92	18	1.5	23.8	1.0	2.0	13.5	45.1	25.9	70.8 .7
Kentucky	E3	84	11	.8	12.7	.6	1.2	8.2	22.0	11.7	34.0 .7
Louisiana	E6	113	.9	12.2	.7	1.3	8.5	24.6	20.6	45.5 1.4	.9
Maine	E7	33	.2	2.9	.2	.4	2.1	4.7	3.3	8.0 .3	BB (D)
Maryland	E5	172	20	1.3	19.1	1.0	1.9	12.7	35.5	25.0	60.7 (D) 1.2
Massachusetts	E4	301	51	3.9	55.4	2.9	5.4	35.3	110.2	72.4	182.5 5.4
Michigan	E3	341	28	2.6	41.6	1.9	3.6	25.7	92.3	82.9	174.6 4.0
Minnesota	E3	215	28	2.4	36.5	1.8	3.2	23.8	82.7	45.2	123.5 4.6
Mississippi	E6	60	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.4 7.5
Missouri	E3	225	31	2.4	37.0	1.8	3.3	24.2	72.2	46.3	118.6 2.9
Nebraska	E1	64	8	.7	10.9	.5	1.0	6.9	22.5	22.2	44.6 1.3
Nevada	E8	40	3	.4	5.8	.3	.5	3.9	19.6	14.1	33.7 (D) BB (D)
New Hampshire	E2	45	.7	.5	7.4	.4	.7	4.5	15.2	9.2	24.5 (D) .3
New Jersey	E3	475	68	6.3	95.2	4.7	8.7	61.0	191.9	129.5	321.7 8.8
New Mexico	E6	42	4	.3	3.4	.2	.4	2.2	6.3	4.3	10.6 .3 AA (D)
New York	E4	1 137	125	10.9	169.6	8.2	15.6	112.5	340.0	268.6	607.4 16.5
North Carolina	E4	216	22	1.9	23.4	1.5	2.7	15.6	54.0	33.8	87.7 2.9 1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1982											1977	
	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
	E ¹	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)						
INDUSTRY 2751, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LETTERPRESS—Con.													
Ohio	E2	462	65	6.7	117.5	4.3	8.5	61.5	247.8	166.7	418.8	8.6	9.1
Oklahoma	E5	128	9	1.1	14.5	.8	1.5	9.0	29.0	17.7	46.5	1.1	.9
Oregon	E6	131	7	.8	11.3	.6	1.0	7.6	22.2	15.9	38.1	1.0	1.2
Pennsylvania	E3	449	54	5.5	82.1	4.0	7.6	48.9	142.5	98.9	245.5	18.8	6.0
Rhode Island	E4	59	5	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	125.0
South Carolina	E5	81	8	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.7	14.1
South Dakota	E2	21	4	.4	6.9	.3	.6	4.4	17.9	15.4	33.2	.1	18.0
Tennessee	E4	201	24	1.8	25.6	1.4	2.8	16.8	50.1	36.1	85.6	3.8	29.3
Texas	E6	674	42	4.8	70.8	3.6	6.9	46.8	144.6	110.2	254.6	15.7	4.2
Utah	E8	56	4	.4	4.1	.3	.5	2.8	8.7	5.7	14.4	.4	3.8
Vermont	E2	23	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia	E6	172	17	1.3	17.1	1.0	1.9	10.9	36.3	25.8	62.1	1.7	22.2
Washington	E3	181	20	2.0	31.4	1.5	2.7	21.9	62.2	43.8	105.6	8.1	29.3
West Virginia	E6	39	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Wisconsin	E1	194	35	4.4	75.0	3.1	5.6	44.4	146.0	137.9	282.4	13.6	3.0
INDUSTRY 2752, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC (OFFSET)													
United States	E2	17 842	3 184	311.9	5 746.4	234.1	434.0	3 931.9	11 045.1	8 406.4	19 441.6	958.1	216.3
Alabama	E3	172	30	2.6	37.6	1.9	3.6	26.8	90.5	51.4	141.8	12.6	1.6
Alaska	E1	19	3	.2	4.8	.2	.3	3.6	9.6	4.3	13.9	(D)	(NA)
Arizona	E3	224	27	2.6	40.9	2.0	3.6	29.3	84.7	67.1	151.7	10.8	30.4
Arkansas	E1	103	20	1.6	24.1	1.2	2.4	16.8	47.7	41.7	89.8	5.4	2.4
California	E2	2 324	320	34.3	654.6	25.4	45.4	446.1	1 280.5	935.8	2 213.1	105.5	20.1
Colorado	E2	331	40	3.5	58.9	2.7	4.9	41.5	115.6	71.4	186.1	11.8	45.5
Connecticut	E2	321	71	7.2	129.7	5.7	10.9	92.9	252.9	196.8	450.5	23.4	139.5
Delaware	E3	40	12	.7	11.5	.5	1.0	8.3	18.7	12.9	31.4	.6	11.0
District of Columbia	E1	74	20	1.6	34.8	1.2	2.3	24.5	66.3	58.8	125.0	2.9	43.2
Florida	E3	879	109	9.6	147.0	7.3	13.8	101.8	284.0	220.1	504.4	25.7	110.1
Georgia	E3	365	60	6.8	126.8	5.1	9.9	85.7	249.3	214.7	465.4	31.3	4.2
Hawaii	E4	65	10	.8	11.8	.6	1.0	7.9	22.6	13.5	36.0	1.1	10.7
Idaho	E4	61	8	.7	8.8	.5	.8	6.2	12.8	11.1	23.6	.9	6.7
Illinois	E1	1 121	258	28.0	586.2	21.6	40.8	416.4	1 180.7	941.7	2 123.5	113.9	23.3
Indiana	E2	388	57	5.7	96.8	4.3	8.1	70.3	186.2	129.6	316.2	17.1	85.7
Iowa	E1	221	50	4.6	84.1	3.5	6.4	60.0	146.0	145.5	292.2	10.9	50.5
Kansas	E1	191	35	3.7	66.3	2.9	5.3	48.5	117.7	106.1	223.8	10.4	47.1
Kentucky	E1	172	34	4.0	69.4	3.0	5.9	46.5	143.9	111.3	254.3	30.6	71.4
Louisiana	E2	198	33	2.3	34.3	1.8	3.0	23.9	68.0	47.5	115.7	5.4	25.9
Maine	E2	71	14	1.0	12.8	.8	1.5	9.5	23.3	16.4	39.8	2.2	.5
Maryland	E1	308	81	8.0	149.9	6.2	11.7	106.4	274.4	210.3	484.2	28.1	FF
Massachusetts	E3	517	126	11.0	192.3	8.2	14.8	127.3	344.1	275.5	618.7	32.8	8.0
Michigan	E1	615	95	9.0	176.5	6.4	11.8	112.9	348.1	317.7	664.1	29.2	196.8
Minnesota	E1	382	97	13.9	248.6	10.0	16.9	163.0	457.4	354.2	815.9	30.8	260.4
Mississippi	E2	91	13	1.6	25.1	1.1	2.1	15.9	49.4	39.7	88.6	1.1	17.8
Missouri	E1	427	72	7.1	133.5	5.4	9.8	92.8	244.4	201.9	445.7	18.4	5.8
Montana	E1	48	4	.4	5.3	.3	.5	4.0	9.8	6.6	16.3	.9	4.7
Nebraska	E1	111	26	2.5	38.4	2.0	3.5	28.4	74.5	67.0	140.5	7.1	38.1
Nevada	E3	58	5	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	6.7
New Hampshire	E1	95	14	1.9	27.3	1.5	2.7	20.0	50.1	34.1	84.0	3.4	28.6
New Jersey	E4	720	141	12.6	256.8	9.3	17.5	169.7	493.8	372.7	867.1	39.8	184.0
New Mexico	E5	80	4	.6	7.5	.4	.8	4.8	15.7	11.6	27.4	.1	6.8
New York	E2	1 626	325	30.7	616.7	22.5	43.2	413.6	1 200.7	879.2	2 077.1	67.1	656.3
North Carolina	E3	376	60	4.8	70.1	3.6	6.5	46.3	139.4	95.4	234.7	11.0	57.2
North Dakota	E3	38	8	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	5.8
Ohio	E1	802	158	15.2	286.3	11.2	21.0	190.4	523.7	373.9	896.9	34.3	13.1
Oklahoma	E5	213	20	2.1	33.3	1.6	3.0	23.6	64.7	49.3	113.9	1.4	29.0
Oregon	E1	234	26	2.6	46.5	2.0	3.3	31.8	89.7	69.5	167.8	11.7	46.2
Pennsylvania	E1	792	181	18.0	340.3	13.3	25.3	225.4	641.1	438.1	1 078.1	40.7	318.4
Rhode Island	E1	83	20	1.6	27.5	1.2	2.3	17.9	57.4	39.9	95.6	3.4	26.2
South Carolina	E2	161	27	2.1	28.0	1.5	2.7	18.1	49.6	32.1	81.8	(D)	1.1
South Dakota	E3	40	6	.5	6.6	.3	.5	3.5	9.5	6.9	16.4	.6	BB
Tennessee	E1	305	52	5.2	85.2	4.0	7.5	61.8	152.9	107.9	261.5	9.6	82.4
Texas	E2	1 099	174	16.2	285.4	12.3	23.3	193.3	544.0	399.9	944.6	62.5	199.3
Utah	E4	93	21	1.3	20.3	1.0	1.9	14.0	38.6	30.8	69.2	3.0	16.6
Vermont	E1	49	9	.9	12.8	.7	1.2	8.9	23.1	21.0	44.1	.6	9.0
Virginia	E2	331	72	6.8	119.7	5.4	10.0	85.8	262.6	197.5	459.8	22.5	35.7
Washington	E3	308	34	3.2	55.6	2.3	4.1	37.1	99.2	69.1	167.7	9.5	49.6
West Virginia	E4	61	7	.8	14.2	.6	1.1	10.1	27.5	19.5	46.3	.7	16.0
Wisconsin	E1	410	91	9.0	178.0	6.8	12.3	126.9	328.3	254.1	582.8	41.0	190.6
Wyoming	E2	29	4	.3	4.2	.2	.4	2.9	6.7	5.0	11.7	(NA)	(NA)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1982											1977	
	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
	E ¹	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)						
INDUSTRY 2752, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC (OFFSET)— Con.													
Industry 2752-13, Sheet-Fed													
United States	E3	16 606	2 372	209.7	3 637.0	155.3	284.6	2 440.9	6 856.3	4 770.0	11 623.7	477.7	(NA) (NA)
Alabama	E5	157	20	2.0	28.1	1.5	2.7	20.0	71.7	30.2	101.9	7.5	(NA) (NA)
Alaska	E1	17	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Arizona	E5	213	20	2.0	29.2	1.5	2.8	20.4	58.1	37.4	95.2	6.3	(NA) (NA)
Arkansas	E4	95	13	.8	11.1	.6	1.1	7.3	20.5	13.5	34.0	1.5	(NA) (NA)
California	E3	2 190	244	23.6	439.5	17.7	32.5	305.1	854.7	602.9	1 455.6	52.1	(NA) (NA)
Colorado	E4	318	30	2.7	41.0	2.1	3.6	28.6	81.9	48.2	130.0	6.2	(NA) (NA)
Connecticut	E4	298	57	4.8	83.7	3.7	7.1	58.2	166.4	108.7	275.7	15.9	(NA) (NA)
Delaware	E4	36	8	.5	7.9	.4	.7	5.9	14.9	8.6	23.4	2.5	(NA) (NA)
District of Columbia	E2	69	17	1.1	21.9	.8	1.5	14.2	40.6	25.2	65.8	2.2	(NA) (NA)
Florida	E4	843	87	7.5	111.3	5.6	10.2	75.2	207.4	148.2	355.9	13.0	(NA) (NA)
Georgia	E5	343	45	4.9	84.8	3.6	7.0	56.5	165.2	120.7	288.0	14.3	(NA) (NA)
Hawaii	E4	64	9	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Idaho	E5	57	6	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Illinois	E4	1 023	180	15.2	285.0	11.5	21.3	193.0	544.0	400.9	944.9	29.5	(NA) (NA)
Indiana	E3	362	42	4.4	74.3	3.3	6.2	53.8	145.9	95.8	241.4	13.9	(NA) (NA)
Iowa	E2	193	34	2.2	35.1	1.6	2.9	22.3	63.6	42.2	105.8	4.7	(NA) (NA)
Kansas	E3	167	20	1.8	30.3	1.3	2.4	21.2	54.6	41.9	96.3	4.3	(NA) (NA)
Kentucky	E3	156	22	2.0	33.4	1.5	2.7	21.2	58.9	45.1	103.8	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Louisiana	E5	184	23	1.9	28.1	1.5	2.5	20.1	56.7	41.4	98.3	4.5	(NA) (NA)
Maine	E3	68	11	.6	8.0	.5	.9	5.5	14.2	9.7	23.9	.9	(NA) (NA)
Maryland	E3	275	54	4.7	80.8	3.6	6.6	56.9	150.5	94.4	244.7	10.5	(NA) (NA)
Massachusetts	E4	488	104	8.8	151.3	6.5	11.6	100.3	273.2	194.9	467.5	27.0	(NA) (NA)
Michigan	E3	567	69	6.5	117.2	4.7	8.4	76.3	221.2	149.2	370.3	16.4	(NA) (NA)
Minnesota	E3	342	69	9.0	147.4	6.1	9.7	89.7	254.6	169.1	427.2	16.5	(NA) (NA)
Mississippi	E4	85	9	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Missouri	E3	397	51	4.6	81.9	3.4	6.2	56.1	152.5	112.4	264.1	10.2	(NA) (NA)
Montana	E2	45	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Nebraska	E2	100	16	1.3	18.9	1.0	1.8	13.5	34.6	25.4	59.6	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Nevada	E5	53	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA) (NA)
New Hampshire	E4	87	7	.7	8.9	.5	.9	6.2	16.3	10.6	27.0	1.3	(NA) (NA)
New Jersey	E4	671	106	9.4	175.4	6.9	12.6	116.6	331.1	224.5	556.0	19.8	(NA) (NA)
New Mexico	E6	76	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA) (NA)
New York	E4	1 512	257	21.5	421.9	15.6	29.8	278.3	827.9	609.3	1 434.3	48.5	(NA) (NA)
North Carolina	E3	352	47	3.9	55.5	2.9	5.3	36.2	110.9	72.0	182.8	9.8	(NA) (NA)
North Dakota	E5	35	6	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Ohio	E3	729	112	9.4	169.5	6.7	12.5	108.2	296.3	199.3	495.3	17.3	(NA) (NA)
Oklahoma	E5	206	18	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Oregon	E3	220	17	1.6	25.3	1.2	2.1	17.4	47.4	29.9	77.3	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Pennsylvania	E2	739	138	10.9	189.9	7.9	14.7	122.9	343.1	233.2	575.4	21.8	(NA) (NA)
Rhode Island	E2	77	16	1.4	23.2	1.0	1.9	14.9	46.7	30.1	75.1	(D)	(NA) (NA)
South Carolina	E2	153	22	1.9	25.6	1.3	2.5	16.3	45.4	28.8	74.3	(D)	(NA) (NA)
South Dakota	E4	36	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Tennessee	E3	285	39	3.0	46.7	2.4	4.3	32.6	84.0	59.8	143.7	5.7	(NA) (NA)
Texas	E4	1 030	127	11.3	184.8	8.5	15.8	124.4	354.4	243.7	598.2	29.8	(NA) (NA)
Utah	E6	85	16	1.0	16.3	.8	1.5	11.4	30.4	19.2	49.5	2.7	(NA) (NA)
Vermont	E1	45	6	.5	7.9	.4	.8	5.6	13.4	11.0	24.4	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Virginia	E4	307	57	4.9	78.6	3.7	6.8	52.2	143.3	100.6	243.9	10.0	(NA) (NA)
Washington	E4	295	27	2.6	41.4	1.9	3.4	28.0	73.9	47.3	121.1	4.8	(NA) (NA)
West Virginia	E4	60	6	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Wisconsin	E2	372	69	5.5	105.2	4.2	7.5	73.9	182.1	137.6	321.7	16.1	(NA) (NA)
Wyoming	E3	29	4	.3	4.2	.2	.4	2.9	6.7	5.0	11.7	.3	(NA) (NA)
Industry 2752-15, Web-Fed													
United States	-	1 236	812	102.2	2 109.4	78.7	149.4	1 490.9	4 188.8	3 636.4	7 817.8	480.4	(NA) (NA)
Alabama	-	15	10	.6	9.5	.4	.9	6.7	18.7	21.2	39.9	5.2	(NA) (NA)
Arizona	-	11	7	.6	11.8	.5	.9	8.9	26.6	29.8	56.5	4.5	(NA) (NA)
Arkansas	-	8	7	.7	13.0	.6	1.3	9.5	27.2	28.2	55.8	(D)	(NA) (NA)
California	-	134	76	10.6	215.1	7.7	12.8	141.0	425.8	333.0	757.5	53.4	(NA) (NA)
Colorado	-	13	10	.8	18.0	.7	1.3	12.8	33.6	23.3	56.2	5.6	(NA) (NA)
Connecticut	-	23	14	2.4	46.1	2.0	3.7	34.7	86.5	88.1	174.9	7.5	(NA) (NA)
Delaware	-	4	4	.2	3.6	.1	.3	2.4	3.8	4.4	8.0	.2	(NA) (NA)
District of Columbia	-	5	3	.5	12.9	.4	.8	10.3	25.6	33.6	59.2	.7	(NA) (NA)
Florida	-	36	22	2.1	35.8	1.7	3.6	26.6	76.6	71.9	148.5	12.7	(NA) (NA)
Georgia	-	22	15	1.9	41.9	1.5	2.9	29.1	84.1	94.0	177.4	17.0	(NA) (NA)
Illinois	-	98	78	12.8	301.2	10.1	19.5	223.4	636.7	540.8	1 178.6	84.3	(NA) (NA)
Indiana	-	26	15	1.3	22.4	1.0	1.9	16.5	40.3	33.8	74.8	3.3	(NA) (NA)
Iowa	-	28	16	2.3	49.0	1.9	3.5	37.7	82.4	103.3	186.4	6.2	(NA) (NA)
Kansas	-	24	15	1.9	36.0	1.6	3.0	27.3	63.1	64.2	127.5	6.1	(NA) (NA)
Kentucky	-	16	12	2.0	36.0	1.5	3.2	25.3	84.9	66.2	150.5	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Louisiana	E1	14	10	.4	6.2	.3	.5	3.8	11.4	6.2	17.4	.9	(NA) (NA)
Maine	-	3	3	.4	4.8	.4	.7	4.0	9.1	6.7	15.9	1.3	(NA) (NA)
Maryland	-	33	27	3.4	69.1	2.7	5.0	49.5	123.9	115.9	239.4	17.6	(NA) (NA)
Massachusetts	-	29	22	2.2	41.0	1.7	3.2	27.0	71.0	80.6	151.2	5.8	(NA) (NA)
Michigan	-	48	26	2.5	59.3	1.7	3.4	36.6	126.9	168.5	293.8	12.8	(NA) (NA)
Minnesota	-	40	28	4.9	101.2	3.9	7.1	73.3	202.9	185.1	388.6	14.2	(NA) (NA)
Mississippi	-	6	4	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Missouri	-	30	21	2.5	51.6	1.9	3.7	36.7	91.9	89.5	181.6	8.2	(NA) (NA)
Nebraska	-	11	10	1.2	19.5	1.1	1.7	14.8	39.9	41.6	80.9	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Nevada	-	5	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA) (NA)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1982											1977		
	E ¹	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 2752, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC (OFFSET)— Con.														
Industry 2752-15, Web-Fed— Con.														
New Hampshire	-	8	7	1.2	18.4	.9	1.8	13.8	33.7	23.4	57.1	2.2	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey	-	49	35	3.2	81.4	2.3	4.9	53.1	162.6	148.2	311.1	19.9	(NA)	(NA)
New York	-	114	68	9.1	194.8	6.8	13.5	135.3	372.8	269.8	642.8	18.6	(NA)	(NA)
North Carolina	-	24	13	.9	14.6	.7	1.2	10.1	28.5	23.5	52.0	1.2	(NA)	(NA)
Ohio	-	73	46	5.8	116.7	4.5	8.5	82.2	227.4	174.7	401.6	17.0	(NA)	(NA)
Oregon	-	14	9	1.1	21.2	.8	1.2	14.5	42.3	51.0	90.5	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Pennsylvania	-	53	43	7.1	150.4	5.4	10.7	102.5	298.0	204.9	502.6	18.9	(NA)	(NA)
Rhode Island	-	6	4	.2	4.3	.2	.4	3.0	10.7	9.7	20.5	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
South Carolina	-	8	5	.2	2.5	.2	.2	1.8	4.3	3.3	7.6	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee	-	20	13	2.1	38.4	1.7	3.2	29.1	68.9	48.2	117.9	4.0	(NA)	(NA)
Texas	-	69	47	4.9	100.6	3.8	7.4	68.8	190.6	156.2	346.4	32.7	(NA)	(NA)
Utah	-	8	5	.2	4.0	.2	.4	2.6	8.2	11.6	19.7	.3	(NA)	(NA)
Vermont	-	4	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia	-	24	15	1.9	41.2	1.6	3.2	33.7	119.3	96.9	215.9	12.5	(NA)	(NA)
Washington	-	13	7	.6	14.3	.4	.7	9.2	25.2	21.8	46.5	4.7	(NA)	(NA)
Wisconsin	-	38	22	3.5	72.8	2.6	4.8	53.0	146.2	116.5	261.1	24.9	(NA)	(NA)
INDUSTRY 2753, ENGRAVING AND PLATE PRINTING														
United States	E2	869	143	12.4	220.2	9.0	16.4	147.9	436.5	149.8	584.2	33.1	9.8	230.8
Alabama	E7	11	2	.4	3.5	.3	.5	2.3	6.6	2.3	9.0	.4	BB	(D)
California	E2	119	14	1.5	26.9	1.1	2.0	17.0	60.0	35.0	95.4	1.0	27.0	(NA)
Colorado	E2	10	2	.2	3.1	.1	.2	1.7	6.4	2.5	8.7	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Connecticut	E2	17	1	.2	3.4	.2	.3	2.3	5.7	2.3	8.0	.2	AA	(D)
Florida	E2	26	4	.3	5.8	.3	.5	4.1	11.4	3.4	14.7	.8	.2	2.7
Georgia	-	15	6	.3	5.6	.2	.4	3.4	10.3	3.9	14.2	.3	(NA)	(NA)
Illinois	E5	78	14	1.2	26.0	.9	1.7	18.5	63.2	14.9	76.6	.8	18.2	(NA)
Indiana	-	15	5	.2	5.0	.2	.3	2.8	7.1	2.5	9.7	.2	4.3	(NA)
Kentucky	E1	13	3	.2	2.7	.1	.3	1.7	4.2	2.5	6.7	.8	BB	(D)
Maryland	E6	15	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Massachusetts	E5	33	7	.6	11.3	.4	.8	7.3	22.7	5.9	28.6	.7	15.1	(NA)
Minnesota	-	15	6	.4	8.3	.3	.5	5.2	14.2	4.4	18.4	2.0	(NA)	(NA)
Missouri	E1	22	5	.2	3.4	.2	.4	2.5	5.9	1.7	7.5	.5	8.2	(NA)
New Jersey	E3	47	5	.5	7.8	.4	.7	5.4	13.9	6.0	19.8	.6	3.3	8.2
New York	E1	108	21	2.6	48.5	1.8	3.0	34.1	83.4	22.1	106.3	6.0	2.2	70.6
North Carolina	E2	24	2	.2	3.1	.2	.3	1.9	4.9	2.0	6.9	.2	2.6	(NA)
Ohio	E1	40	9	.5	8.4	.3	.3	5.5	17.3	5.7	23.8	.3	6.6	(NA)
Oregon	E1	11	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Pennsylvania	E1	43	8	.7	10.1	.5	.9	7.1	20.4	6.7	26.9	1.3	23.4	(NA)
Tennessee	-	18	3	.3	4.9	.2	.4	3.1	14.1	4.0	17.7	1.0	(NA)	(NA)
Texas	E3	35	8	.4	6.9	.3	.6	4.6	13.9	5.0	18.8	.4	8.3	(NA)
Virginia	E7	19	2	.2	2.0	.1	.2	1.5	3.9	1.2	5.1	.2	(NA)	(NA)
Wisconsin	E2	21	2	.2	3.5	.2	.3	2.4	6.7	2.2	8.8	.8	(NA)	(NA)
INDUSTRY 2754, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, GRAVURE														
United States	-	653	121	23.8	545.2	19.5	39.3	416.8	1,095.5	1,079.1	2,170.0	85.2	19.0	541.4
California	E2	81	6	1.1	25.0	.9	1.7	18.7	44.2	39.8	84.3	1.6	41.2	(NA)
Connecticut	E1	12	4	.3	6.0	.2	.4	3.6	9.3	4.2	13.4	.9	AA	(D)
Florida	E1	41	3	.3	5.3	.3	.5	3.8	9.5	14.1	23.6	2.0	4.9	(NA)
Illinois	-	42	12	6.3	172.8	5.2	10.4	137.3	303.8	188.1	492.2	25.0	3.2	99.2
Indiana	-	11	2	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Kentucky	-	8	5	1.3	32.2	1.1	2.2	26.0	58.0	52.8	108.3	6.4	EE	(D)
Maryland	E1	13	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Massachusetts	E2	18	5	.3	4.4	.2	.4	3.1	7.4	6.6	14.0	.4	10.0	(NA)
Michigan	E2	17	4	.3	5.8	.2	.5	4.7	11.3	12.8	23.9	.4	8.3	(NA)
Mississippi	-	3	1	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Missouri	E1	22	3	.5	9.4	.3	.6	6.5	16.1	13.2	30.1	.6	14.7	(NA)
New Jersey	E3	33	5	.4	7.6	.3	.6	5.8	16.1	5.8	21.9	.4	8.4	(NA)
New York	E3	62	7	6	9.4	.4	.9	6.4	20.5	27.7	48.2	.9	11.6	(NA)
North Carolina	-	24	7	.8	16.3	.7	1.4	12.4	39.4	57.7	96.7	1.4	17.8	(NA)
Ohio	E2	33	8	1.1	22.8	.8	1.7	17.7	46.7	47.8	93.6	1.6	29.0	(NA)
Oklahoma	-	5	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Pennsylvania	E1	25	4	1.2	29.5	.9	2.1	20.0	72.3	55.6	127.7	8.8	24.4	57.6
Rhode Island	-	3	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
South Carolina	-	9	4	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee	-	18	6	1.5	32.6	1.3	2.6	24.4	82.7	131.8	214.9	6.4	.9	27.0
Texas	E2	37	8	.9	14.7	.7	1.4	11.2	26.1	32.0	58.0	1.3	.5	10.2
Virginia	E2	20	9	1.6	36.4	1.3	2.8	28.1	77.6	128.8	205.6	8.3	1.0	29.1
Wisconsin	E2	15	5	.6	12.0	.4	.8	9.1	18.6	13.1	32.1	.6	.9	22.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.]

Industry and geographic area	1982											1977		
	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	
	E1	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)							
INDUSTRY 2761, MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS														
United States	E1	810	530	49.5	934.0	36.2	71.1	634.3	2 490.7	2 563.1	5 058.7	135.4	45.3	1 491.6
Alabama	-	8	5	.7	11.9	.5	.9	7.2	36.4	54.2	90.4	1.1	BB	(D)
Arizona	E1	11	7	.4	8.5	.3	.6	5.3	17.2	18.5	35.6	1.4	.3	8.3
Arkansas	-	5	4	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)	(D)
California	E1	97	65	5.2	104.9	3.7	7.3	70.2	282.7	301.1	583.2	12.1	4.9	191.5
Colorado	-	8	6	.4	8.1	.2	.5	4.6	16.3	19.4	35.7	1.2	AA	(D)
Connecticut	E3	17	15	1.5	26.9	1.1	2.2	18.3	77.9	70.6	149.6	3.1	.9	31.1
Florida	E3	25	14	1.0	17.6	.7	1.5	12.5	40.8	40.3	81.7	2.2	.7	18.3
Georgia	-	27	13	1.1	16.9	.8	1.6	11.9	58.0	48.8	107.7	3.0	1.1	35.8
Idaho	-	2	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Illinois	-	60	40	3.6	76.0	2.6	5.0	52.3	174.2	200.0	373.3	13.2	3.5	116.5
Indiana	-	18	11	1.7	33.5	1.0	2.1	20.1	76.4	71.8	149.6	3.2	.8	31.9
Iowa	E2	14	11	1.0	19.3	.8	1.4	12.6	51.5	50.1	101.8	2.0	.9	29.9
Kansas	E2	14	11	1.2	21.6	.9	1.9	14.5	44.3	46.3	91.1	1.8	1.2	26.4
Kentucky	-	6	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	6	18.7	
Louisiana	E1	11	8	.5	8.6	.4	.7	5.6	17.1	14.7	31.8	.9	.5	12.5
Maryland	-	12	11	1.3	24.4	1.0	2.0	16.9	72.1	71.8	143.0	3.2	1.5	40.6
Massachusetts	E2	13	8	.5	10.7	.4	.7	6.4	21.5	20.7	42.6	1.9	.6	17.3
Michigan	-	31	17	1.4	30.9	.9	1.7	18.7	55.6	66.6	122.7	3.2	1.3	37.6
Minnesota	-	14	10	.6	11.6	.4	.8	6.7	20.8	28.0	48.8	1.2	.5	13.3
Missouri	-	21	12	1.0	17.0	.7	1.5	11.1	45.3	71.4	114.7	4.0	.9	18.9
Nebraska	-	5	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3	4.8
New Hampshire	E3	4	3	.5	9.4	.4	.7	6.1	30.7	24.0	55.3	1.3	.5	19.1
New Jersey	E2	31	19	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.0	27.0
New York	E1	69	36	2.8	51.7	2.0	3.8	35.4	117.1	87.9	204.8	4.0	2.7	86.3
North Carolina	E2	21	14	1.0	15.9	.8	1.6	12.0	38.2	45.8	84.0	3.6	.9	22.2
Ohio	-	39	26	4.5	80.1	3.4	6.5	57.2	199.9	181.3	377.8	6.2	3.6	125.4
Oklahoma	-	9	5	.8	14.2	.6	1.1	9.8	33.6	40.8	75.3	.9	.8	22.6
Oregon	-	15	11	.8	15.6	.6	1.1	10.6	46.8	43.0	91.4	1.8	.7	30.8
Pennsylvania	-	48	35	3.7	73.9	2.9	6.0	54.1	249.8	328.4	580.9	10.9	3.1	144.4
Rhode Island	E1	6	4	.2	3.5	.2	.3	2.4	6.8	5.0	11.9	.2	.2	4.5
South Carolina	-	6	5	.5	8.2	.4	.7	5.3	25.3	11.2	36.4	(D)	BB	(D)
Tennessee	E1	16	10	.7	11.3	.5	1.0	8.3	36.5	29.5	66.3	1.6	.3	6.9
Texas	-	58	42	3.9	71.1	2.9	5.7	47.9	199.2	183.9	381.8	24.3	4.3	115.0
Utah	-	6	6	.6	9.1	.4	.9	6.6	34.2	17.2	51.7	(D)	BB	(D)
Vermont	-	3	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.5	23.8
Virginia	-	15	12	1.2	17.6	.8	1.6	12.0	60.7	82.4	143.7	4.3	1.0	33.5
Washington	-	13	7	.4	8.9	.2	.4	4.7	15.6	12.1	27.8	(D)	.4	10.4
West Virginia	-	2	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Wisconsin	-	19	11	1.0	19.7	.7	1.3	11.8	52.3	84.5	138.2	2.2	1.2	48.6

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

¹Payroll and sales data for some small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown for those States where estimated data based on administrative records data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent; E9—90 percent or more.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during year.

³Statistics for some producing States have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for States with 150 employees or more, number of establishments is shown and employment size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: AA—150 to 249 employees; BB—250 to 499 employees; CC—500 to 999 employees; EE—1,000 to 2,499 employees; FF—2,500 employees or more.

⁴Beginning in 1982, all respondents were requested to report their inventories at cost or market prior to adjustment to LIFO cost. This is a change from prior years in which respondents were permitted to value their inventories using any generally accepted accounting method. Consequently, data for inventories and value added by manufacture are not comparable to prior-year data.

Table 3a. Summary Statistics for the Industry: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.]

Item	Commercial printing, letterpress (SIC 2751)	Commercial printing, lithographic (SIC 2752)			Engraving and plate printing (SIC 2753)	Commercial printing, gravure (SIC 2754)	Manifold business forms (SIC 2761)
		Total	Commercial printing, lithographic, sheet-fed (SIC 2752-13)	Commercial printing, lithographic, web-fed (SIC 2752-15)			
Companies ¹	10 212	17 332	(NA)	(NA)	847	612	583
All establishments ²	do-	10 371	17 842	16 606	869	653	810
With 1 to 19 employees	do-	9 268	14 658	14 234	726	532	280
With 20 to 99 employees	do-	987	2 672	2 120	130	83	382
With 100 employees or more	do-	116	512	252	260	38	148
All employees:							
Average for year	1,000	103.6	311.9	209.7	102.2	12.4	49.5
Annual payroll ³	mil. dol.	1 575.5	5 746.4	3 637.0	2 109.4	220.2	542.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3a. Summary Statistics for the Industry: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Commercial printing, letterpress (SIC 2751)	Commercial printing, lithographic (SIC 2752)			Engraving and plate printing (SIC 2753)	Commercial printing, gravure (SIC 2754)	Manifold business forms (SIC 2761)
		Total	Commercial printing, lithographic, sheet-fed (SIC 2752-13)	Commercial printing, lithographic, web-fed (SIC 2752-15)			
Production workers:							
Average for year	1,000	76.9	234.1	155.3	78.7	9.0	19.5
March	do	77.4	234.6	155.9	78.7	9.2	19.5
May	do	77.1	234.0	155.8	78.2	9.1	19.1
August	do	76.6	233.7	154.7	78.9	9.0	19.5
November	do	76.4	234.0	154.9	79.1	8.7	19.7
Hours	millions	145.2	434.0	284.6	149.4	16.4	39.3
January to March	do	34.9	105.6	69.2	36.4	4.2	9.5
April to June	do	35.9	107.1	70.5	36.6	4.1	9.5
July to September	do	36.7	108.2	70.2	38.0	4.0	9.9
October to December	do	36.8	111.2	72.9	38.3	4.1	10.2
Wages	mil. dol.	1 003.7	3 931.9	2 440.9	1 490.9	147.9	416.8
Value added by manufacture ⁴	do	3 161.1	11 045.1	6 856.3	4 188.8	436.5	1 095.5
Cost of materials, etc. ⁵	do	2 343.7	8 406.4	4 770.0	3 636.4	149.8	1 079.1
Materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	do	2 074.8	7 112.9	4 031.2	3 081.7	120.8	979.2
Resales	do	67.9	172.4	132.4	40.0	8.6	4.0
Fuels consumed ⁶	do	26.4	74.7	38.8	35.8	4.4	29.3
Purchased electric energy ⁷	do	49.3	195.4	108.1	87.3	7.6	34.5
Contract work	do	124.3	380.1	458.6	391.5	8.3	32.0
Value of shipments, including resales	do	5 503.9	19 441.6	11 623.7	7 817.8	584.2	2 170.0
Value of resales	do	112.6	244.5	183.0	61.5	13.3	5.7
Manufacturers' inventories (see tables 3b and 3c)							
Capital expenditures for plant and equipment ⁸	do	221.1	1 075.4	550.5	524.9	37.9	90.3
New capital expenditures	do	189.7	958.1	477.7	480.4	33.1	85.2
New buildings and other structures	do	27.5	92.7	49.5	43.2	6.9	13.4
New machinery and equipment	do	162.2	865.4	428.2	437.2	26.1	78.3
Used capital expenditures	do	31.5	117.4	72.8	44.6	4.9	5.2
Primary product specialization ratio ⁹	percent	90	91	(NA)	(NA)	92	90
Coverage ratio ¹⁰	do	80	93	(NA)	(NA)	86	86
							96

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during year.

³Data on supplemental labor costs are not included in annual payroll, but are shown in table 3d.

⁴Value added by manufacture is computed using inventory data reported on a cost or market basis prior to any adjustment to LIFO cost. See table 3b, footnote 1 for further explanation.

⁵Data on purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery and for communication services are not included in cost of materials, etc., but are shown in table 3d.

⁶Data on purchased fuels by type were not collected for 1982. See MC82-S-4, Fuels and Electric Energy Consumed, for 1981 data on purchased fuels by type.

⁷Data on quantity of electric energy used for heat and power are included in table 3d.

⁸Data on capital expenditures for new machinery and equipment by type, depreciable assets, retirements, rental payments, and depreciation are included in table 3d.

⁹Represents ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for establishments classified in industry.

¹⁰Represents ratio of primary products shipped by establishments classified in industry to total shipments of such products by all manufacturing establishments, wherever classified.

Table 3b. Value of Inventories for the Industry: End of 1981 and 1982

[Million dollars. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Commercial printing, letterpress (SIC 2751)		Commercial printing, lithographic (SIC 2752)		Engraving and plate printing (SIC 2753)		Commercial printing, gravure (SIC 2754)		Manifold business forms (SIC 2761)	
	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982
Total inventories ¹	585.0	583.4	1 523.9	1 524.1	50.0	53.5	223.8	213.1	611.2	571.9
Detail by method of valuation:										
Subject to LIFO costing ²	(S)	(S)	310.6	297.4	(S)	(S)	116.8	112.9	196.4	195.4
LIFO reserve	(S)	(S)	85.3	87.0	(S)	(S)	47.0	44.2	58.1	54.0
LIFO value	(S)	(S)	225.3	210.4	(S)	(S)	69.8	68.7	138.2	141.4
Not subject to LIFO costing	(S)	(S)	593.2	609.0	(S)	(S)	86.3	76.5	281.3	239.2
Valuation method not reported ³	(S)	(S)	609.3	607.2	(S)	(S)	19.7	23.3	123.5	128.3
Amount subject to LIFO reported without associated reserve and value ⁴	(S)	(S)	10.9	10.5	(S)	(S)	1.0	.3	10.0	9.1
Detail by stage of fabrication:										
Finished goods	148.5	155.9	194.5	188.6	7.6	8.0	20.9	23.2	192.8	194.7
Work in process	138.2	131.7	462.0	478.1	19.4	21.1	54.3	56.6	78.3	71.4
Materials and supplies	298.2	295.7	867.4	857.2	22.9	24.4	148.6	133.2	340.1	305.8

¹Effective with the 1982 Economic Censuses, uniform instructions for reporting inventories were introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (LIFO, FIFO, market, to name a few). In 1982, all respondents were requested to report inventories at cost or market. LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve. For further explanation, see inventories in appendixes.

²Only includes data reported by respondents who (a) indicated amount of inventories subject to LIFO cost, and (b) provided sufficient information to determine associated LIFO reserve and value figures.

³Includes data estimated for nonresponse and nonmail administrative records and data reported by respondents who provided total inventory figures without other information.

⁴Includes data reported by respondents who indicated their inventories were subject to LIFO cost, but did not provide associated LIFO reserve and value figures.

Table 3c. Inventories by Specific Method of Valuation for the Industry: End of 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Commercial printing, letterpress (SIC 2751)		Commercial printing, lithographic (SIC 2752)		Engraving and plate printing (SIC 2753)		Commercial printing, gravure (SIC 2754)		Manifold business forms (SIC 2761)	
	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)
Total inventories	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Last-In, First-Out (LIFO) methods	(S)	(X)	19.5	(X)	(S)	(X)	53.0	(X)	34.2	(X)
Non-LIFO methods	(S)	(X)	40.0	(X)	(S)	(X)	35.9	(X)	41.8	(X)
Cost basis:										
First-In, First-Out (FIFO)	(S)	(S)	17.9	1.7	(S)	(S)	10.8	1.2	22.4	2.6
Average cost	(S)	(S)	3.5	.5	(S)	(S)	5.1	.4	3.4	.8
Specific or actual cost	(S)	(S)	8.5	1.2	(S)	(S)	12.8	.6	6.2	1.7
Standard cost	(S)	(S)	3.1	.7	(S)	(S)	2.7	.1	6.1	1.6
Other	(S)	(S)	2.9	1.7	(S)	(S)	.1	(Z)	.3	.2
Market basis:										
Market lower than cost	(S)	(S)	2.0	1.2	(S)	(S)	1.9	.3	.1	.1
Market always used	(S)	(S)	2.0	.4	(S)	(S)	2.6	.1	3.4	2.4
Valuation method not reported	57.0	(X)	39.8	(X)	44.2	(X)	10.9	(X)	22.4	(X)
Amount subject to LIFO reported without associated reserve and value	(S)	(X)	.7	(X)	(S)	(X)	.1	(X)	1.6	(X)

Note: The percentages shown for the LIFO and non-LIFO totals and the categories "valuation method not reported" and "amount subject to LIFO reported..." are based on the census universe estimates included in table 3b. The percentages shown for the specific non-LIFO methods of valuation (e.g., FIFO, etc.) are based on a representative sample of establishments included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM) panel for 1982 (see appendixes for description of ASM). The absolute standard error of each of the ASM estimates is shown above.

Table 3d. Supplemental Industry Statistics Based on Sample Estimates: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Commercial printing, letterpress (SIC 2751)		Commercial printing, lithographic (SIC 2752)		Engraving and plate printing (SIC 2753)		Commercial printing, gravure (SIC 2754)		Manifold business forms (SIC 2761)	
	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)
Supplemental labor costs:										
Total	250.4	3	925.0	2	43.2	5	113.5	4	168.1	6
Legal costs	123.4	2	447.9	2	17.6	2	44.4	5	75.9	3
Voluntary costs	127.0	4	477.1	2	25.6	7	69.1	5	92.2	10
Purchased services:										
Cost of purchased services for the repair of—										
Buildings and other structures	7.8	17	26.3	16	1.0	(S)	3.5	14	7.5	20
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	44.5	(X)	61.0	(X)	60.2	(X)	85.1	(X)	65.4	(X)
Machinery	99.2	76	(S)	(S)	2.8	36	26.8	15	26.6	17
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	58.4	(X)	69.9	(X)	88.0	(X)	87.1	(X)	73.6	(X)
Cost of purchased communication services	13.3	14	46.1	7	1.7	29	4.0	14	17.2	16
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	55.4	(X)	66.6	(X)	86.5	(X)	91.2	(X)	85.1	(X)
Electric energy used for heat and power:										
Purchased:										
Quantity (million kWh)	832.5	2	3 307.3	1	102.9	4	707.2	2	693.1	5
Cost	49.3	(X)	195.4	(X)	7.6	(X)	34.5	(X)	38.1	(X)
Generated less sold (million kWh)	(Z)	1	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	—
Gross book value of depreciable assets:										
Total:										
Beginning of year	1 609.5	3	6 315.2	3	221.1	7	1 200.6	14	1 428.4	5
New capital expenditures	141.9	15	900.9	10	12.5	20	95.9	17	128.0	19
Used capital expenditures	72.5	68	124.1	25	2.7	1	3.7	65	19.4	22
Retirements	140.2	24	287.3	9	3.9	32	33.8	4	68.4	21
End of year	1 683.6	4	7 052.8	3	232.4	7	1 266.5	14	1 507.4	6
Buildings and other structures:										
Beginning of year	383.5	7	1 175.7	6	55.0	12	220.2	15	310.7	7
New capital expenditures	16.0	15	113.5	24	1.6	15	10.5	32	18.1	13
Used capital expenditures	28.4	68	35.6	48	1.4	1	—	—	2.2	34
Retirements	29.8	45	34.6	15	1.0	33	3.3	5	10.6	20
End of year	398.2	7	1 290.3	6	57.1	11	227.4	16	320.4	7
Machinery and equipment:										
Beginning of year	1 226.0	4	5 139.5	2	166.1	11	980.4	13	1 117.6	4
New capital expenditures	125.9	16	787.4	10	10.9	22	85.5	15	109.9	21
Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use	4.7	31	24.6	15	.1	21	6.6	41	3.1	40
Computers and peripheral data processing equipment	3.1	22	23.1	11	.2	40	2.1	23	10.0	47
All other	85.8	20	589.0	11	10.5	22	68.7	18	88.4	24
New machinery and equipment, n.s.k. ³	32.4	31	150.8	21	(Z)	(NA)	14.1	17	8.4	63
Used capital expenditures	44.1	70	88.4	21	1.2	1	3.7	65	17.2	25
Retirements	110.5	19	252.7	9	2.9	32	30.5	4	57.8	21
End of year	1 285.5	4	5 762.6	3	175.3	11	1 039.2	14	1 187.0	6
Rental payments:										
Total	61.1	10	230.9	7	10.0	24	7.7	13	21.3	18
Buildings and other structures	37.8	14	132.2	10	6.4	39	3.3	32	7.9	15
Machinery and equipment	23.3	12	98.6	9	3.5	18	4.3	5	13.5	28
Depreciation charges during 1982:										
Total	133.3	8	597.7	4	17.6	14	117.6	17	113.5	9
Buildings and other structures	19.9	12	59.8	6	2.3	20	9.3	17	14.5	8
Machinery and equipment	113.4	7	537.9	4	15.3	18	108.3	17	99.0	9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3d. Supplemental Industry Statistics Based on Sample Estimates: 1982—Con.

Note: Data for total new capital expenditures, new building expenditures, new machinery expenditures, and total used expenditures are also shown in table 3a. Data in table 3a are census universe totals and may differ from annual survey of manufacturers (ASM) sample estimates shown in this table. Data in this table represent best estimates of year-to-year change as measured by the continuing ASM sample. However, they are subject to sampling error and, hence, as estimates of level, are not as reliable as universe figures shown in table 3a.

¹For description of relative standard error of estimate, see Qualifications of the Data in appendixes.

²Measure of extent to which respondents reported each item. Derived for each item by calculating the ratio of weighted employment for those sample establishments that reported the specific inquiry to weighted total employment for all sample establishments classified in industry. (See appendixes for explanation of sample weight.)

³Represents total machinery and equipment expenditures for establishments that did not break down their expenditures by specific type.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and employment size class	E ¹	All establish- ments (no.)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expendi- tures (million dollars)	End-of- year inven- tories (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)					
INDUSTRY 2751, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LETTERPRESS												
Total	E4	10 371	103.6	1 575.5	76.9	145.2	1 003.7	3 161.1	2 343.7	5 503.9	189.7	583.4
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E8	5 896	9.9	118.6	8.0	13.9	93.8	310.8	221.2	533.0	13.9	60.6
5 to 9 employees	E6	1 980	13.1	167.4	10.1	19.0	113.0	348.9	242.9	591.8	16.9	58.8
10 to 19 employees	E4	1 392	18.6	267.9	14.0	26.4	175.4	509.7	359.1	867.6	38.9	78.4
20 to 49 employees	E4	777	23.5	362.4	17.7	33.1	226.3	695.5	488.9	1 181.7	36.9	114.8
50 to 99 employees	E3	210	14.6	236.0	10.7	20.2	144.1	486.2	333.4	819.9	26.2	88.4
100 to 249 employees	E1	94	13.8	228.7	9.7	18.5	138.1	457.7	410.6	865.8	36.2	98.2
250 to 499 employees	-	19	6.3	118.6	4.5	8.6	72.5	224.6	166.8	391.2	13.7	57.7
500 to 999 employees	E2	1	3.8	75.7	2.2	5.6	40.5	127.6	120.8	252.9	6.9	26.5
1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	5 183	13.0	134.6	10.5	18.5	99.4	320.1	227.7	548.9	14.6	60.3
INDUSTRY 2752, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC (OFFSET)												
Total	E2	17 842	311.9	5 746.4	234.1	434.0	3 931.9	11 045.1	8 406.4	19 441.6	958.1	1 524.1
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E9	7 512	15.9	194.2	12.9	22.2	154.5	499.2	358.2	858.3	27.5	72.5
5 to 9 employees	E5	4 210	28.0	361.1	21.8	38.9	256.4	722.4	505.2	1 225.2	46.6	91.6
10 to 19 employees	E2	2 936	39.8	610.6	29.5	51.7	420.1	1 099.5	759.0	1 855.3	73.8	124.4
20 to 49 employees	E2	1 957	59.5	1 075.9	43.7	81.3	705.4	1 946.4	1 366.5	3 329.2	155.1	228.5
50 to 99 employees	E2	715	49.1	993.5	36.6	70.1	656.5	1 831.9	1 447.7	3 278.8	166.2	235.5
100 to 249 employees	E2	392	59.2	1 241.9	44.1	84.5	835.5	2 466.7	1 910.8	4 377.8	210.5	370.6
250 to 499 employees	-	81	27.5	590.9	20.9	40.4	421.7	1 129.2	962.5	2 086.5	119.4	188.1
500 to 999 employees	-	30	19.9	450.7	15.1	28.0	319.0	897.4	687.7	1 583.7	131.0	151.0
1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	9	13.0	227.7	9.5	16.9	162.8	452.3	368.8	846.9	28.0	61.9
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	9 166	29.9	316.6	23.7	42.6	233.5	744.6	540.3	1 286.7	42.7	112.0
Industry 2752-13, Sheet-Fed												
Total	E3	16 606	209.7	3 637.0	155.3	284.6	2 440.9	6 856.3	4 770.0	11 623.7	477.7	897.9
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E9	7 463	15.8	192.2	12.7	22.0	152.9	493.5	354.0	848.5	27.1	71.6
5 to 9 employees	E5	4 080	27.1	347.3	21.0	37.7	246.3	693.3	482.8	1 173.9	43.6	88.4
10 to 19 employees	E2	2 691	36.4	557.3	26.9	47.4	382.8	997.4	671.3	1 665.6	67.3	111.9
20 to 49 employees	E3	1 605	48.2	880.8	35.2	65.7	573.6	1 578.0	1 061.4	2 636.6	114.3	180.4
50 to 99 employees	E2	515	35.1	720.7	25.7	49.0	469.9	1 276.7	937.6	2 216.4	102.9	157.4
100 to 249 employees	E4	220	31.8	651.0	23.3	44.5	428.7	1 275.8	864.0	2 138.9	77.8	191.2
250 to 499 employees	E2	22	7.1	143.0	5.0	9.6	96.9	282.2	183.1	464.1	25.7	52.9
500 to 999 employees	E2	8	8.4	144.8	5.5	8.6	89.9	259.4	215.9	479.7	19.0	44.1
1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	9 111	29.6	313.9	23.5	42.2	231.6	736.0	534.0	1 271.7	42.2	110.7
Industry 2752-15, Web-Fed												
Total	-	1 236	102.2	2 109.4	78.7	149.4	1 490.9	4 188.8	3 636.4	7 817.8	480.4	626.3
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E4	49	.1	2.0	.1	.2	1.5	5.7	4.2	9.9	.3	.9
5 to 9 employees	E5	130	.9	13.8	.7	1.3	10.1	29.1	22.4	51.3	3.0	3.2
10 to 19 employees	E2	245	3.4	53.3	2.6	4.4	37.2	102.2	87.8	189.6	6.5	12.5
20 to 49 employees	-	352	11.3	195.1	8.5	15.6	131.8	368.4	325.1	692.5	40.9	48.1
50 to 99 employees	-	200	14.0	272.9	11.0	21.1	186.6	555.2	510.1	1 062.4	63.3	78.1
100 to 249 employees	-	172	27.4	590.9	20.8	40.0	406.9	1 190.9	1 046.8	2 238.9	132.7	179.5
250 to 499 employees	-	59	20.4	447.9	15.9	30.7	324.8	847.0	779.4	1 622.3	93.7	135.2
500 to 999 employees	-	22	24.5	533.6	19.2	36.2	391.9	1 090.3	860.5	1 950.9	139.9	168.8
1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	55	.3	2.7	.2	.4	1.9	8.6	6.3	14.9	.5	1.3
INDUSTRY 2753, ENGRAVING AND PLATE PRINTING												
Total	E2	869	12.4	220.2	9.0	16.4	147.9	436.5	149.8	584.2	33.1	53.5
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E9	380	.8	9.0	.6	1.0	7.7	28.6	7.8	36.4	1.5	3.7
5 to 9 employees	E5	192	1.3	18.0	1.0	1.7	12.4	37.8	11.5	49.0	2.8	4.4
10 to 19 employees	E2	154	2.1	33.9	1.6	2.9	23.0	61.1	22.0	82.9	2.9	7.2
20 to 49 employees	E1	98	2.9	55.1	2.2	4.0	37.0	101.0	34.5	134.9	8.8	10.2
50 to 99 employees	E1	32	2.2	42.7	1.5	3.0	27.6	79.9	26.1	105.7	5.0	8.1
100 to 249 employees	-	9	3.2	60.7	2.2	3.9	40.2	128.1	47.9	175.2	12.0	20.0
250 to 499 employees	E2	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
500 to 999 employees	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	451	1.5	16.9	1.2	1.9	12.3	42.0	10.9	52.9	2.2	5.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.]

Industry and employment size class	All establish- ments (no.)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expendi- tures (million dollars)	End-of- year invento- ries (million dollars)	
		E1	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)						
INDUSTRY 2754, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, GRAVURE												
Total	653	23.8	545.2	19.5	39.3	416.8	1 095.5	1 079.1	2 170.0	85.2	213.1	
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E9	296	.6	7.8	.5	1.0	7.0	18.1	16.4	.6	3.1	
5 to 9 employees	E8	149	1.0	12.2	.8	1.6	9.6	22.5	21.4	.9	4.1	
10 to 19 employees	E6	87	1.2	18.6	.9	1.8	13.3	34.4	28.6	63.2	5.2	
20 to 49 employees	E4	51	1.5	25.2	1.2	2.2	18.0	44.6	38.2	83.0	1.8	
50 to 99 employees	E1	32	2.3	48.1	1.7	3.5	32.2	99.0	106.3	204.3	6.9	
100 to 249 employees	—	17	2.9	69.1	2.3	4.6	53.9	131.8	169.9	302.6	7.1	
250 to 499 employees	—	1	3.8	86.5	3.1	6.2	53.6	177.0	234.7	409.2	14.7	
500 to 999 employees	—	7	10.6	277.7	8.9	18.4	218.2	568.1	463.5	1 029.4	44.5	
1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	
2,500 employees or more	—	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	384	1.7	19.0	1.4	2.7	15.6	37.8	35.8	73.7	1.4	6.9
INDUSTRY 2761, MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS												
Total	E1	810	49.5	934.0	36.2	71.1	634.3	2 490.7	2 563.1	5 058.7	135.4	571.9
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E9	79	.2	2.6	.1	.2	2.0	7.1	7.3	14.5	.4	1.8
5 to 9 employees	E5	79	.6	8.8	.4	.8	6.4	22.8	23.8	46.5	1.0	5.3
10 to 19 employees	E5	122	1.7	28.4	1.3	2.5	18.6	60.8	69.2	130.3	8.0	13.9
20 to 49 employees	E2	235	7.6	139.2	5.5	10.7	89.3	300.0	328.9	630.7	32.6	62.1
50 to 99 employees	E1	147	10.4	191.1	7.7	15.0	128.8	474.3	499.5	976.5	27.0	107.1
100 to 249 employees	—	120	19.0	368.8	14.0	27.4	254.9	1 080.7	1 118.9	2 197.7	45.7	255.5
250 to 499 employees	—	22	6.7	134.0	4.9	10.0	93.8	400.8	415.2	820.7	14.2	98.2
500 to 999 employees	—	6	3.4	61.1	2.3	4.4	40.5	144.1	100.3	241.7	6.4	28.0
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	171	1.4	19.4	1.0	2.0	13.3	46.5	46.9	93.5	2.5	10.2

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a. Data shown as a (D) are included in underscored figures above.

¹Payroll and sales data for some small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown for those States where estimated data based on administrative records data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent; E9—90 percent or more.

²Report forms were not mailed to small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry). Payroll and sales data for 1982 were obtained from administrative records supplied by other agencies of the Federal Government. Those data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5a. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1982

[Table presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. Measures of plant specialization shown are (1) industry specialization: ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment; and (2) product class specialization: ratio of largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment. See appendix for method of computing ratios. Statistics for establishments with specialization ratios of less than 75 percent are included in total lines but are not shown as a separate class. In addition, data may not be shown for various reasons; e.g., to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.]

Industry or product class code	Industry or product class by percent of specialization	All establish- ments (number)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expendi- tures (million dollars)
			E1	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)				
2751 Commercial printing, letterpress:											
Entire industry	10 371	103.6	1 575.5	76.9	145.2	1 003.7	3 161.1	2 343.7	5 503.9	189.7	
Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more	9 899	85.6	1 263.1	64.3	120.5	813.6	2 562.9	1 891.1	4 455.8	140.3	
27511 Magazine and periodical printing (letterpress):											
Establishments with this product class primary	83	4.2	77.6	3.2	7.3	54.4	103.1	162.8	267.1	14.2	
Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	45	1.3	21.3	.9	1.8	13.2	37.4	38.1	76.6	1.6	
27512 Labels and wrappers, printing (letterpress):											
Establishments with this product class primary	299	13.2	251.8	8.8	16.8	136.2	542.0	488.7	1 035.9	42.4	
Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	220	7.3	132.8	5.1	9.9	77.2	292.5	307.4	598.3	25.3	
27513 Catalogs and directories, printing (letterpress):											
Establishments with this product class primary	27	1.4	22.4	.9	2.0	15.5	43.7	53.3	97.2	3.5	
Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	
27514 Financial and legal printing (letterpress):											
Establishments with this product class primary	55	2.4	41.8	1.7	3.3	26.5	73.2	44.0	117.0	4.7	
Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	26	1.2	22.4	.9	1.8	15.0	41.6	25.5	67.2	3.0	
27515 Advertising printing (letterpress):											
Establishments with this product class primary	174	3.8	68.1	2.7	5.2	43.7	138.7	97.6	235.2	20.4	
Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	75	1.6	26.6	1.1	2.2	16.9	56.8	37.4	93.6	2.3	
27516 Other general job printing (letterpress):											
Establishments with this product class primary	499	13.2	204.0	9.5	17.7	129.6	417.2	281.7	692.3	19.8	
Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	296	7.8	123.5	5.5	10.4	78.0	247.1	191.7	437.3	12.4	
27519 Screen process printing, except textiles:											
Establishments with this product class primary	523	15.5	238.8	11.5	21.4	144.7	438.2	220.7	656.0	18.9	
Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	443	11.3	170.3	8.5	15.7	106.6	312.2	161.2	471.9	14.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5a. **Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1982—**
Con.

[Table presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. Measures of plant specialization shown are (1) industry specialization: ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment; and (2) product class specialization: ratio of largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment. See appendix for method of computing ratios. Statistics for establishments with specialization ratios of less than 75 percent are included in total lines but are not shown as a separate class. In addition, data may not be shown for various reasons; e.g., to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.]

Industry or product class code	Industry or product class by percent of specialization	All establishments (number)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)				
2752	Commercial printing, lithographic:										
	Entire industry	17 842	311.9	5 746.4	234.1	434.0	3 931.9	11 045.1	8 406.4	19 441.6	958.1
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more	16 828	271.6	4 955.7	204.8	378.4	3 409.3	9 582.5	7 386.8	16 956.5	841.1
27521	Magazine and periodical printing (lithographic):										
	Establishments with this product class primary	409	41.6	844.3	33.4	65.1	634.4	1 595.0	1 280.7	2 875.0	205.0
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	174	21.3	424.5	17.5	33.7	327.6	820.2	611.8	1 432.0	134.6
27522	Labels and wrappers, printing (lithographic):										
	Establishments with this product class primary	197	8.5	177.5	6.5	12.5	128.4	356.8	287.2	642.1	21.6
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	102	4.6	92.9	3.6	6.9	67.0	198.7	164.2	360.9	12.9
27523	Catalogs and directories, printing (lithographic):										
	Establishments with this product class primary	308	19.9	416.7	15.1	28.5	293.4	833.7	718.3	1 543.3	85.7
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	87	7.1	136.7	5.6	10.4	96.5	288.3	293.3	580.3	31.7
27524	Financial and legal printing (lithographic):										
	Establishments with this product class primary	197	12.2	271.1	8.8	16.2	176.4	549.5	267.0	817.7	33.0
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	87	6.3	137.3	4.5	7.7	93.1	295.6	114.4	410.9	11.6
27525	Advertising printing (lithographic):										
	Establishments with this product class primary	1 872	78.1	1 643.9	56.8	106.9	1 075.2	3 049.0	2 635.0	5 681.3	307.8
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	783	37.4	776.1	27.5	50.7	504.1	1 522.4	1 426.6	2 948.9	173.5
27526	Other general job printing (lithographic):										
	Establishments with this product class primary	2 877	64.2	1 071.7	46.2	81.3	703.0	2 030.3	1 353.6	3 386.0	142.8
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	1 587	35.6	571.1	26.1	45.0	384.9	1 135.4	781.8	1 921.8	76.7
2753	Engraving and plate printing:										
	Entire industry	869	12.4	220.2	9.0	16.4	147.9	436.5	149.8	584.2	33.1
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more	820	10.2	175.9	7.5	13.6	120.0	345.6	121.0	466.1	26.4
27531	Engraving:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	157	5.1	90.0	3.7	6.7	62.3	175.8	56.3	230.2	10.6
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	128	3.6	64.0	2.7	4.7	45.2	114.8	36.3	151.0	7.6
27532	Engraved or etched printing plates made for others:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	130	3.6	79.1	2.5	4.9	50.5	147.5	64.2	211.5	16.4
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	97	2.6	54.3	1.8	3.6	35.6	107.5	50.0	157.2	(D)
2754	Commercial printing, gravure:										
	Entire industry	653	23.8	545.2	19.5	39.3	416.8	1 095.5	1 079.1	2 170.0	85.2
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more	624	18.3	398.8	15.0	30.2	304.7	830.7	933.0	1 760.4	66.5
27541	Magazine and periodical printing (gravure):										
	Establishments with this product class primary	14	4.6	116.0	3.9	8.1	88.8	233.7	156.3	389.9	27.5
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	9	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
27542	Labels and wrappers, printing (gravure):										
	Establishments with this product class primary	31	2.9	55.8	2.4	4.8	43.0	124.2	209.1	331.7	13.1
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	24	2.0	38.3	1.6	3.2	29.2	86.1	145.9	230.6	9.8
27543	Catalogs and directories, printing (gravure):										
	Establishments with this product class primary	9	8.0	207.6	6.6	13.6	158.5	434.0	404.3	833.9	24.0
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
27545	Advertising printing (gravure):										
	Establishments with this product class primary	17	2.3	58.1	2.0	3.9	48.2	109.4	173.8	283.4	(D)
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	9	1.2	31.4	1.0	2.0	25.1	59.7	104.2	164.0	5.7
27546	Other commercial printing (gravure):										
	Establishments with this product class primary	26	1.3	25.5	.9	1.9	15.8	48.0	46.1	94.9	4.6
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	22	1.0	21.6	.7	1.5	13.2	41.5	35.8	78.5	4.0
27547	Gravure plates and cylinders:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	37	1.6	39.3	1.2	2.1	28.9	64.4	15.5	80.0	2.8
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	31	1.3	32.1	1.0	1.7	24.1	51.6	12.3	63.9	2.2
2761	Manifold business forms:										
	Entire industry	810	49.5	934.0	36.2	71.1	634.3	2 490.7	2 563.1	5 058.7	135.4
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more	746	44.8	846.2	33.1	64.9	578.4	2 299.7	2 328.1	4 630.3	126.9
27612	Unit set forms:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	240	15.5	280.4	11.4	22.6	188.4	681.9	477.5	1 156.3	31.9
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	97	5.8	103.9	4.4	8.7	72.4	280.1	189.5	467.9	14.1
27613	Manifold books:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	39	2.9	49.4	2.1	3.9	32.2	171.4	74.0	244.5	3.5
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	26	1.6	27.2	1.1	2.1	16.5	109.1	35.1	144.0	1.9
27615	Custom continuous forms:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	178	18.1	359.1	13.2	25.6	252.0	921.9	781.8	1 710.3	50.8
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	77	9.0	180.0	6.9	13.0	133.2	537.2	427.3	966.0	27.4
27617	Stock continuous forms:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	78	7.6	156.5	5.4	11.1	103.0	519.3	1 036.2	1 557.2	39.0
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	44	3.1	64.5	2.1	4.2	38.4	204.3	477.1	680.9	21.7

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

Table 5b. Industry-Product Analysis—Value of Shipments and Primary Product Shipments, Specialization and Coverage Ratios for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[An establishment is assigned to an industry based on shipment values of products representing largest amount considered primary to an industry. Frequently, establishment shipments comprise mixtures of products assigned to an industry (primary), those considered primary to other industries (secondary), and receipts for activities such as merchandising or contract work. Columns A-D show this product pattern for an industry, and column E shows primary product specialization ratio. The extent to which an industry's primary products are shipped by establishments classified in and out of an industry is shown in columns F-H and coverage ratio is shown in column I. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendices]

Industry and product group code	Industry and census year	Value of shipments					Value of primary product shipments				
		Total (million dollars)	Primary products (million dollars)	Secondary products (million dollars)	Miscellaneous receipts (million dollars)	Primary product specialization ratio Col. B + Col. B + C (percent)	Total made in all industries (million dollars)	Made in this industry (million dollars)	Made in other industries (million dollars)	Coverage ratio Col. B + Col. F (percent)	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
2751	Commercial printing, letterpress	1982--	5 503.9	4 828.5	526.2	149.2	90	6 029.8	4 828.5	1 201.3	80
		1977--	4 284.3	3 724.4	477.4	82.5	89	4 620.6	3 724.4	896.3	81
		1972--	3 305.8	2 802.3	421.4	82.1	87	3 380.9	2 802.3	578.6	83
2752	Commercial printing, lithographic (offset)	1982--	19 441.6	17 379.6	1 619.9	442.1	91	18 777.9	17 379.6	1 398.4	93
		1977--	9 359.7	7 907.6	1 133.4	318.7	87	8 980.2	7 907.6	1 072.6	88
		1972--	5 124.8	4 334.7	653.8	136.3	87	4 919.6	4 334.7	584.9	88
2753	Engraving and plate printing	1982--	584.2	519.8	46.6	17.9	92	603.7	519.8	83.9	86
		1977--	314.9	264.3	35.8	14.8	88	288.7	264.3	24.4	92
		1972--	201.6	178.9	15.5	7.2	92	205.7	178.9	26.6	87
2754	Commercial printing, gravure	1982--	2 170.0	1 929.3	223.8	16.9	90	2 248.9	1 929.3	319.6	86
		1977--	1 056.8	955.5	92.3	9.0	91	1 170.6	951.4	239.2	82
		1972--	697.6	598.3	91.5	7.8	87	759.1	598.3	160.8	79
2761	Manifold business forms	1982--	5 058.7	4 645.6	214.8	198.4	96	4 812.2	4 645.6	166.6	97
		1977--	2 893.8	2 559.4	180.9	153.5	93	2 702.6	2 559.4	143.2	95
		1972--	1 429.7	1 267.9	92.0	69.8	93	1 381.9	1 267.9	114.0	92

Table 5c-1. Industry-Product Analysis—Shipments by Product Class and Industry: 1982

[Million dollars. Table shows where products of an industry (referred to as primary and listed in table 6a) are made and what products are made by establishments classified in an industry. Read down an industry column to find what products are produced in an industry. Only those product groups that have at least \$2 million in shipments from establishments classified in one of industries included in this chapter are shown. Read across to determine where products of industries in this chapter are produced. To extent that some of primary products are made in industries not included in this chapter, value of such shipments is shown in "Other industries" column. Specified "Other industries" are listed in table 5c-2 if they account for more than \$5 million of products primary to this chapter. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see explanatory text. For explanation of terms, see appendices]

1982 product code	Product group, product class, and miscellaneous receipts	All industries	Commercial printing, letterpress (SIC 2751)	Commercial printing, lithographic (SIC 2752)	Engraving and plate printing (SIC 2753)	Commercial printing, gravure (SIC 2754)	Manifold business forms (SIC 2761)	Other industries
	Total	(X)	5 503.9	19 441.6	584.2	2 170.0	5 058.7	(X)
	Primary products	(X)	4 828.5	17 379.6	519.8	1 929.3	4 645.6	(X)
	Secondary products	(X)	526.2	1 619.9	46.6	223.8	214.8	(X)
	Miscellaneous receipts	(X)	149.2	442.1	17.9	16.9	198.4	(X)
2751- 27511	Commercial printing, letterpress	6 029.8	4 828.5	616.7	52	44.0	13.1	522.3
27511	Magazine and periodical printing (letterpress)	267.2	176.0	63.2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
27512	Labels and wrappers, printing (letterpress)	1 079.4	803.5	65.3	(D)	(D)	(D)	192.2
27513	Catalogs and directories, printing (letterpress)	224.0	75.8	108.3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
27514	Financial and legal printing (letterpress)	239.4	96.4	80.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
27515	Advertising printing (letterpress)	337.5	202.7	61.6	(D)	(D)	(D)	72.0
27516	Other general job printing (letterpress)	798.2	546.4	192.6	4.1	(D)	7.4	(D)
27519	Screen process printing, except textiles	696.9	579.7	24.3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
27510	Commercial printing, letterpress, n.s.k.	2 387.2	2 348.0	20.7	(D)	(D)	.8	17.1
2752- 27521	Commercial printing, lithographic	18 777.9	228.2	17 379.6	13.5	142.2	67.9	946.6
27521	Magazine and periodical printing (lithographic)	2 536.2	14.1	2 328.4	(D)	(D)	(D)	77.3
27522	Labels and wrappers, printing (lithographic)	677.0	27.9	618.8	(D)	(D)	8.8	(D)
27523	Catalogs and directories, printing (lithographic)	1 804.2	28.9	1 653.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
27524	Financial and legal printing (lithographic)	957.5	19.8	881.9	(D)	(D)	13.4	(D)
27525	Advertising printing (lithographic)	4 985.1	52.3	4 619.5	(D)	7	9.7	(D)
27526	Other general job printing (lithographic)	3 343.3	78.8	2 897.6	12.5	1.3	33.9	319.1
27520	Commercial printing, lithographic (offset), n.s.k.	4 474.6	6.5	4 379.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	86.4
2753- 27531	Engraving and plate printing	603.7	9.3	29.0	519.8	.7	-	44.9
27532	Engraving or etched printing plates made for others	228.2	6.9	18.8	187.3	(D)	(D)	(D)
27533	Engraving and plate printing, n.s.k.	213.5	(D)	(D)	179.8	(D)	-	20.9
		162.0	(D)	(D)	152.7	-	-	(D)
2754- 27541	Commercial printing, gravure	2 248.9	47.3	110.2	(D)	1 929.3	.2	(D)
27541	Magazine and periodical printing (gravure)	521.0	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	-	-
27542	Labels and wrappers, printing (gravure)	437.4	14.9	6.2	-	276.6	-	139.7
27543	Catalogs and directories, printing (gravure)	651.2	(D)	(D)	-	614.2	-	(D)
27545	Advertising printing (gravure)	286.4	(D)	16.3	-	269.8	-	(D)
27546	Other commercial printing (gravure)	102.7	(D)	4.9	-	87.5	(D)	(D)
27547	Gravure plates and cylinders	89.9	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)
27540	Commercial printing, gravure, n.s.k.	160.4	(D)	.8	-	156.7	(D)	2.6
2761- 27612	Manifold business forms	4 812.2	31.2	98.7	(D)	(D)	4 645.6	(D)
27612	Unit set forms	1 187.7	(D)	69.9	(D)	(D)	1 082.0	19.1
27613	Manifold books	238.5	(Z)	(D)	-	(D)	230.9	(D)
27615	Custom continuous forms	1 731.6	11.7	16.5	-	(D)	1 691.7	(D)
27617	Stock continuous forms	1 270.4	(D)	7.0	-	(D)	1 260.5	(D)
27610	Manifold business forms, n.s.k.	384.0	(D)	-	-	-	380.5	(D)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5c-1. Industry-Product Analysis—Shipments by Product Class and Industry: 1982—Con.

[Million dollars. Table shows where products of an industry (referred to as primary and listed in table 6a) are made and what products are made by establishments classified in an industry. Read down an industry column to find what products are produced in an industry. Only those product groups that have at least \$2 million in shipments from establishments classified in one of industries included in this chapter are shown. Read across to determine where products of industries in this chapter are produced. To extent that some of primary products are made in industries not included in this chapter, value of such shipments is shown in "Other industries" column. Specified "Other industries" are listed in table 5c-2 if they account for more than \$5 million of products primary to this chapter. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see explanatory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

1982 product code	Product group, product class, and miscellaneous receipts	All industries	Commercial printing, letterpress (SIC 2751)	Commercial printing, lithographic (SIC 2752)	Engraving and plate printing (SIC 2753)	Commercial printing, gravure (SIC 2754)	Manifold business forms (SIC 2761)	Other industries
OTHER SHIPMENTS BY FOUR-DIGIT PRODUCT GROUP								
2395	Pleating and stitching	(X)	1.6	(D)	-	(D)	-	(X)
2641	Coated and glazed paper	(X)	57.3	8.0	-	(D)	36.0	(X)
2642	Envelopes	(X)	2.4	31.5	-	(D)	2.4	(X)
2643	Bags, except textile bags	(X)	16.8	(D)	-	-	-	(X)
2645	Die-cut paper and board	(X)	(D)	1.6	-	-	(D)	(X)
2648	Stationery products	(X)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	(X)
2649	Converted paper products, n.e.c.	(X)	9.5	(D)	-	(D)	(D)	
2651	Folding paperboard boxes	(X)	-	23.6	-	-	-	(X)
2721	Periodicals	(X)	-	2.7	-	-	-	(X)
2731	Book publishing	(X)	(D)	3.4	-	-	(D)	(X)
2732	Book printing	(X)	22.1	357.0	-	(D)	.6	(X)
2741	Miscellaneous publishing	(X)	1.1	3.5	-	-	-	(X)
2771	Greeting card publishing	(X)	.5	27.8	(D)	-	(D)	(X)
2782	Blankbooks and looseleaf binders	(X)	.6	43.1	-	-	2.3	(X)
2789	Bookbinding and related work	(X)	3.5	41.4	-	(D)	-	(X)
2791	Typesetting	(X)	7.8	109.9	1.8	(D)	.5	(X)
2793	Photoengraving; electrotyping and stereotyping	(X)	.1	1.4	5.4	(D)	-	(X)
2795	Lithographic platemaking services	(X)	1.3	67.7	10.6	(D)	(D)	
2899	Chemical preparations, n.e.c.	(X)	(D)	(D)	-	-	(D)	(X)
3079	Miscellaneous plastics products	(X)	6.5	8.3	-	-	-	(X)
3497	Metal foil and leaf	(X)	6.6	.7	-	15.8	(D)	(X)
3569	General industrial machinery, n.e.c.	(X)	2.2	-	-	(D)	-	(X)
3579	Office machines, n.e.c., and typewriters	(X)	(D)	-	-	-	-	(X)
3652	Phonograph records and prerecorded tape	(X)	-	(D)	-	-	-	(X)
3955	Carbon paper and inked ribbons	(X)	-	(D)	-	-	59.2	(X)
3961	Costume jewelry	(X)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	(X)
3993	Signs and advertising displays	(X)	14.3	1.7	-	-	-	(X)
3999	Manufacturing industries, n.e.c.	(X)	(D)	-	-	-	-	(X)
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS								
93000 00	Receipts for work done for others on their materials	(X)	2.1	6.5	(D)	(D)	3.1	(X)
99980 13	Sales of scrap and refuse	(X)	(D)	13.3	(D)	7.9	13.9	(X)
99980 41	Receipts for research and development work	(X)	(D)	.5	-	-	-	(X)
99980 98	Other miscellaneous receipts, including receipts for repair work, etc.	(X)	24.9	148.2	4.0	3.1	16.3	(X)
99980 00	Miscellaneous receipts, n.s.k.	(X)	4.7	29.2	.1	(D)	.1	(X)
99989 00	Sales of products bought and resold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly at establishment	(X)	112.6	244.5	13.3	5.7	165.0	(X)

Table 5c-2. Industry-Product Analysis—Other Industries With Shipments of Primary Products: 1982

[Million dollars. Table is a continuation of table 5c-1 and shows where products of industries in this chapter (referred to as primary products and listed in table 6a) are made. To extent that some of primary products are made in industries not included in this chapter, value of such shipments is shown in "Other industries" column of table 5c-1. Specified "Other industries" are listed in this table if they account for more than \$5 million of products primary to this chapter. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

1982 product code	Other industries	Value	1982 product code	Other industries	Value
2751-	COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LETTERPRESS		2752-	COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC—Con.	
	2641 Paper coating and glazing	118.1		2721 Periodicals	22.6
	2643 Bags, except textile bags	74.4		2732 Book printing	197.7
	2647 Sanitary paper products	(D)		2741 Miscellaneous publishing	24.8
	2651 Folding paperboard boxes	14.6		2771 Greeting card publishing	10.0
	2711 Newspapers	86.2		2782 Blankbooks and looseleaf binders	(D)
	2721 Periodicals	(D)	2789 Bookbinding and related work	7.0	
	2732 Book printing	21.0	2791 Typesetting	14.3	
	2782 Blankbooks and looseleaf binders	64.2	2795 Lithographic platemaking services	13.9	
	2791 Typesetting	5.5	3079 Miscellaneous plastics products	5.3	
	3569 General industrial machinery, n.e.c.	(D)	3411 Metal cans	(D)	
	3993 Signs and advertising displays	33.3	3479 Metal coating and allied services	8.0	
2752-	COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC	2753-	ENGRAVING AND PLATE PRINTING		
	2651 Folding paperboard boxes	12.2	2732 Book printing		
	2711 Newspapers	523.0	2795 Lithographic platemaking services	(D)	

Table 5c-2. Industry-Product Analysis—Other Industries With Shipments of Primary Products: 1982—Con.

[Million dollars. Table is a continuation of table 5c-1 and shows where products of industries in this chapter (referred to as primary products and listed in table 6a) are made. To extent that some of primary products are made in industries not included in this chapter, value of such shipments is shown in "Other industries" column of table 5c-1. Specified "Other industries" are listed in this table if they account for more than \$5 million of products primary to this chapter. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

1982 product code	Other industries	Value	1982 product code	Other industries	Value
2754-	COMMERCIAL PRINTING, GRAVURE		2761-	MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS	
2641	Paper coating and glazing	49.1	2645	Die-cut paper and board	6.1
2643	Bags, except textile bags	(D)	2782	Blankbooks and looseleaf binders	(D)
2795	Lithographic platemaking services	10.2	3955	Carbon paper and inked ribbons	(D)
3497	Metal foil and leaf	78.2			

Table 6a. Product and Product Classes—Value of Receipts of All Producers: 1982 and 1977

[Includes receipts for activities classified in this industry by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982		1977	
		Number of companies with receipts of \$100,000 or more	Value of product receipts ¹ (million dollars)	Number of companies with receipts of \$100,000 or more	Value of product receipts (million dollars)
COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LETTERPRESS					
2751- --	Total	(NA)	6 029.8	(NA)	4 620.6
27511 --	Magazine and periodical printing (letterpress)	(NA)	267.2	(NA)	499.7
27511 15	Magazines and periodicals (except magazine and comic supplements for Sunday newspapers)	41	148.0	56	428.2
27511 17	Magazine and comic supplements for Sunday newspapers	7	119.2	(NA)	71.5
27511 00	Magazine and periodical printing (letterpress), n.s.k.	(NA)			
27512 --	Labels and wrappers, printing (letterpress)	(NA)	1 079.4	(NA)	746.9
	Labels, custom and stock printed, including bordered, made of paper or foil (excluding labels made of cloth):				
	Flat (except pressure sensitive):				
27512 11	Letterpress	53	51.6	64	54.7
27512 13	Flexographic	16	21.3	14	13.2
27512 15	Rolls (except pressure sensitive):	16	23.1	23	28.3
27512 17	Letterpress	45	100.8	33	41.1
	Flexographic				
	Pressure sensitive (self-adhesive):				
27512 16	Flat (letterpress)	31	58.8	39	25.6
27512 18	Rolls (letterpress)	33	35.4	41	54.9
27512 19	Flexographic, flat and rolls	123	283.1	91	141.5
27512 23	Marginally punched labels, all types	78	57.1	43	254.3
	Printed rolls and sheets (except bags, envelopes, pouches, etc.) for packaging purposes:				
27512 31	Cellophane, flexographic (single web)	42	69.1	44	74.3
27512 33	Paper, including flexographic (single web)	36	103.1	31	72.2
27512 41	Polyethylene, including flexographic (single web)	51	121.3	46	83.7
27512 43	Other, including multilayer structures (including flexographic)	26	87.9	23	56.1
27512 00	Labels and wrappers, printing (letterpress), n.s.k.	(NA)	66.8	(NA)	47.0
27513 --	Catalogs and directories, printing (letterpress)	(NA)	224.0	(NA)	197.7
27513 11	Catalogs, including direct mail	40	84.1	32	57.0
	Directories:				
27513 17	Telephone	4	108.9	6	107.9
27513 19	Other, including business reference services	6	12.3	6	15.2
27513 00	Catalogs and directories, printing (letterpress), n.s.k.	(NA)	18.7	(NA)	17.6
27514 --	Financial and legal printing (letterpress)	(NA)	239.4	(NA)	208.4
27514 11	SEC filing and prospectuses	16	26.3	23	31.1
27514 13	Annual reports and other corporate financial printing	23	20.8	24	17.0
27514 19	Other financial and legal printing, including insurance forms, security certificates, briefs, etc.	38	30.4	52	43.7
27514 25	Bank printing, including deposit slips, counter checks, business checks, imprinting of bank checks, etc., excluding checkbooks	34	122.1	33	83.6
27514 27	Bank form printing, including printing of passbooks, debit and credit slips, ledger and statement sheets, installment-loan coupon books, etc., excluding checkbooks	19	16.9	19	16.2
27514 00	Financial and legal printing (letterpress), n.s.k.	(NA)	23.0	(NA)	16.8
27515 --	Advertising printing (letterpress)	(NA)	337.5	(NA)	299.8
27515 11	Direct mail, including circulars, letters, pamphlets, cards, and printed envelopes	70	66.9	83	38.3
	Display advertising:				
27515 23	Posters, including outdoor advertising, car cards, window	37	32.9	21	17.7
27515 25	Counter, floor displays, point-of-purchase, and other printed display material	13	12.0	13	14.7
	Preprinted newspaper inserts (advertising supplements not regularly issued):				
27515 31	Rolls, including hi-fi and spectacolor	17	55.9	18	22.0
27515 33	Sections (2 pages or more)	9	19.5	9	57.2
27515 41	Shopping news	10	18.1	13	10.8
27515 98	Other advertising printing, including brochures, pamphlets, catalog sheets, circular folders, announcements, package inserts, book jackets, market circulars, magazine inserts, etc.	93	68.4	97	84.6
27515 00	Advertising printing (letterpress), n.s.k.	(NA)	63.8	(NA)	54.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Product and Product Classes—Value of Receipts of All Producers: 1982 and 1977

—Con.

[Includes receipts for activities classified in this industry by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982		1977	
		Number of companies with receipts of \$100,000 or more	Value of product receipts ¹ (million dollars)	Number of companies with receipts of \$100,000 or more	Value of product receipts (million dollars)
COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LETTERPRESS—Con.					
27516 —	Other general job printing (letterpress) -----	(NA)	798.2	(NA)	721.4
27516 13	Scientific and technical recording charts and chart paper (containing preprinted grids and scale markings), except pen ruled -----	18	46.3	28	27.7
27516 41	Newspapers -----	27	48.5	39	32.5
27516 45	Ticket, coupon, and food and beverage check printing, including transportation and amusement -----	27	42.9	(NA)	47.3
27516 51	Decalcomanias and pressure sensitives (self-adhesive), including bumper stickers, etc., except labels -----	23	17.0	9	12.1
27516 71	Business forms, not elsewhere classified, excluding blankbooks and looseleaf forms -----	75	45.7	112	81.0
27516 75	Tags printed, including embossing -----	36	81.8	28	58.1
27516 93	Calendars and calendar pads -----	21	50.2	18	47.1
27516 95	All other general commercial printing, not elsewhere reported (letterpress printing), including maps, atlases, globe covers, etc. -----	219	251.8	(NA)	212.2
27516 00	Other general job printing (letterpress), n.s.k. -----	(NA)	214.0	(NA)	203.4
27519 —	Screen process printing, except textiles -----	(NA)	696.9	(NA)	314.7
27519 11	Decalcomanias and pressure sensitives (self-adhesive), including bumper stickers, etc., except labels -----	133	185.8	58	83.4
27519 15	Labels, except pressure sensitive, flat and rolls -----	8	21.7	10	10.0
27519 17	Labels, pressure sensitive, flat and rolls -----	54	92.1	35	42.9
27519 23	Display advertising: Posters, including outdoor advertising, car cards, window -----	83	59.7	47	24.9
27519 25	Counter, floor displays, point-of-purchase, and other printed display material -----	66	62.6	35	27.6
27519 29	Other advertising printing, including direct mail brochures, pamphlets, catalog sheets, circular folders, announcements, package inserts, book jackets, market circulars, magazine and newspaper inserts, etc. -----	30	35.7	23	14.6
27519 81	Printing on metal -----	48	27.5	12	5.7
27519 85	Printing on glass or plastics containers for others -----	22	33.5	11	17.9
27519 98	All other general commercial printing, not elsewhere reported (screen process), including maps, atlases, globe covers, etc. -----	67	52.6	41	23.3
27519 00	Screen process printing, except textiles, n.s.k. -----	(NA)	125.6	(NA)	64.4
27510 00	Commercial printing, letterpress, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note) -----	(NA)	1 838.3	(NA)	1 072.8
27510 02	Commercial printing, letterpress, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note) -----	(NA)	548.9	(NA)	559.2
COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC (OFFSET)					
2752 —	Total -----	(NA)	18 777.9	(NA)	8 980.2
27521 —	Magazine and periodical printing (lithographic) -----	(NA)	2 536.2	(NA)	1 287.5
	Magazines and periodicals (excluding magazine and comic supplements for Sunday newspapers):				
27521 12	Sheet-fed -----	421	409.7	375	257.4
27521 14	Web-fed -----	209	1 828.2	189	951.3
27521 17	Magazine and comic supplements for Sunday newspapers -----	22	50.0	14	18.0
27521 00	Magazine and periodical printing (lithographic), n.s.k. -----	(NA)	248.3	(NA)	60.8
27522 —	Labels and wrappers, printing (lithographic) -----	(NA)	677.0	(NA)	391.3
	Labels, custom and stock printed, including bordered, made of paper or foil (excluding labels made of cloth):				
	Flat (except pressure sensitive):				
27522 11	Sheet-fed -----	191	388.8	172	270.7
27522 13	Web-fed -----	20	21.2	13	15.9
27522 17	Pressure sensitive, flat and rolls -----	65	52.3	36	27.5
27522 23	Marginally punched labels, all types -----	109	79.6	(NA)	(?)
	Printed rolls and sheets (except bags, envelopes, pouches, etc.) for packaging purposes:				
27522 34	Paper (single web) -----	31	49.1	14	23.4
27522 43	Other, including multilayer structures -----	5	20.5	7	8.3
27522 00	Labels and wrappers, printing (lithographic), n.s.k. -----	(NA)	65.4	(NA)	345.5
27523 —	Catalogs and directories, printing (lithographic) -----	(NA)	1 804.2	(NA)	838.3
	Catalogs, including direct mail:				
27523 12	Sheet-fed -----	501	369.7	446	228.2
27523 14	Web-fed -----	186	760.1	135	350.2
	Directories:				
27523 21	Telephone:				
27523 22	Sheet-fed -----	16	13.9	29	117.9
	Web-fed -----	34	286.2		
27523 24	Other, including business reference services:				
27523 26	Sheet-fed -----	70	41.6	52	68.1
27523 00	Web-fed -----	44	97.1	(NA)	73.9
27524 —	Catalogs and directories, printing (lithographic), n.s.k. -----	(NA)	235.6	(NA)	
	Financial and legal printing (lithographic) -----	(NA)	957.5	(NA)	471.6
	SEC filing and prospectuses:				
27524 12	Sheet-fed -----	49	87.2		
27524 14	Web-fed -----	22	102.7	47	65.7
	Annual reports and other corporate financial printing:				
27524 16	Sheet-fed -----	233	185.3	196	140.4
27524 18	Web-fed -----	45	70.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Product and Product Classes—Value of Receipts of All Producers: 1982 and 1977

—Con.

[Includes receipts for activities classified in this industry by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

1982 product code	Product	1982		1977		Value of product receipts (million dollars)
		Number of companies with receipts of \$100,000 or more	Value of product receipts ¹ (million dollars)	Number of companies with receipts of \$100,000 or more	Value of product receipts (million dollars)	
27524 —	COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC (OFFSET)—Con.					
27524 21	Financial and legal printing (lithographic)—Con.					
27524 22	Other financial and legal printing, including insurance forms, security certificates, briefs, etc.:					
27524 22 1	Sheet-fed	140	126.9			
27524 22 2	Web-fed	29	37.3			
27524 24	Bank printing, including deposit slips, counter checks, business checks, imprinting of bank checks, etc., excluding checkbooks:					
27524 24 1	Sheet-fed	67	96.9			
27524 24 2	Web-fed	28	91.9			
27524 27	Bank form printing, including printing of passbooks, debit and credit slips, ledger and statement sheets, instalment-loan coupon books, etc., excluding checkbooks					
27524 27 1	Sheet-fed	53	35.7			
27524 27 2	Web-fed	(NA)	123.3			
27524 00	Financial and legal printing (lithographic), n.s.k.					
27524 00 1	Sheet-fed	(NA)	4 985.1			
27525 —	Advertising printing (lithographic)					
27525 12	Direct mail, including circulars, letters, pamphlets, cards, and printed envelopes:					
27525 12 1	Sheet-fed	806	665.5			
27525 14	Web-fed	241	594.0			
27525 18	Display advertising:					
27525 22	Posters, including outdoor advertising, car cards, window:					
27525 22 1	Sheet-fed	183	150.9			
27525 22 2	Web-fed	19	13.8			
27525 24	Counter, floor displays, point-of-purchase, and other printed display material:					
27525 26	Sheet-fed	153	132.8			
27525 28	Web-fed	25	19.8			
27525 32	Preprinted newspaper inserts (advertising supplements not regularly issued):					
27525 32 1	Rolls, including hi-fi and spectacolor	73	154.3			
27525 32 2	Sections (2 pages or more):					
27525 34	Sheet-fed	34	24.7			
27525 36	Web-fed	123	749.6			
27525 41	Shopping news	99	74.1			
27525 51	Other advertising printing, including brochures, pamphlets, catalog sheets, circular folders, announcements, package inserts, book jackets, market circulars, magazine inserts, etc.:					
27525 51 1	Sheet-fed	1 008	1 288.1			
27525 53	Web-fed	223	494.7			
27525 55	Advertising printing (lithographic), n.s.k.	(NA)	623.0			
27526 —	Other general job printing (lithographic)					
27526 12	Newspapers:					
27526 12 1	Sheet-fed	36	32.9			
27526 14	Web-fed	293	507.4			
27526 16	Scientific and technical recording charts and chart paper (containing preprinted grids and scale markings), except pen ruled:					
27526 16 1	Sheet-fed	49	53.1			
27526 18	Web-fed	11	19.5			
27526 21	Map, atlas, and globe cover printing, including road maps and strip maps					
27526 36	Calendars and calendar pads:					
27526 38	Sheet-fed	91	76.5			
27526 44	Web-fed	22	67.1			
27526 47	Ticket, coupon, and food and beverage check printing, including transportation and amusement					
27526 47 1	Playing cards, printed	43	49.9			
27526 51	Decalcomanias and pressure sensitives (self-adhesive), including bumper stickers, etc., except labels					
27526 71	Trading stamps and all types of seals, including private and decorative stamps					
27526 71 1	Printing on metal:	5	30.6			
27526 76	Sheet-fed	10	70.2			
27526 78	Web-fed	4	14.8			
27526 83	Credit and identification cards printed - plastics, paper laminations, etc.					
27526 83 1	Business forms, n.e.c., excluding blankbooks and looseleaf forms:	27	48.6			
27526 92	Sheet-fed	265	148.8			
27526 94	Web-fed	82	97.1			
27526 95	Art reproductions and picture prints	50	27.5			
27526 96	Quick printing	320	132.2			
27526 98	All other general commercial printing, not elsewhere reported (lithographic):					
27526 98 1	Sheet-fed	678	757.8			
27526 99	Web-fed	96	114.5			
27526 00	Other general job printing (lithographic), n.s.k.	(NA)	952.6			
27520 00	Commercial printing, lithographic, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note)					
27520 02	Commercial printing, lithographic, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note)					
	ENGRAVING AND PLATE PRINTING					
2753 —	Total	(NA)	603.7	(NA)		288.7
27531 —	Engraving	(NA)	228.2	(NA)		(NA)
27531 12	Security	8	72.2	3		95.9
27531 22	Social	34	45.4	33		
27531 32	Commercial	175	110.6	90		61.8
27531 00	Engraving, n.s.k.	(NA)	-	(NA)		(4)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Product and Product Classes—Value of Receipts of All Producers: 1982 and 1977

—Con.

[Includes receipts for activities classified in this industry by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

1982 product code	Product	1982		1977	
		Number of companies with receipts of \$100,000 or more	Value of product receipts ¹ (million dollars)	Number of companies with receipts of \$100,000 or more	Value of product receipts (million dollars)
	ENGRAVING AND PLATE PRINTING—Con.				
27532 --	Engraved or etched printing plates made for others, except photoengraved - Duplicate plates for letterpress:	(NA)	213.5	(NA)	(NA)
27532 15	Rubber plates -----	49	38.9	35	30.0
27532 25	Photo-polymer (plastics) plates -----	25	50.1	(NA)	6.2
27532 35	Other -----	15	7.4	(NA)	
27532 55	Engraving plates made for others, including intaglio plates -----	14	16.3	(NA)	
27532 65	Other plates made for others -----	16	11.6	(NA)	34.0
27532 75	Platemaking services, except lithographic, including color separations -----	94	89.1	(NA)	
27532 00	Engraved or etched printing plates made for others, except photoengraved, n.s.k. -----	(NA)	-	(NA)	(4)
27530 00	Engraving and plate printing, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note) -----	(NA)	109.1	(NA)	448.4
27530 02	Engraving and plate printing, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note) -----	(NA)	52.9	(NA)	12.4
	COMMERCIAL PRINTING, GRAVURE				
2754 --	Total -----	(NA)	2 248.9	(NA)	1 170.6
27541 --	Magazine and periodical printing (gravure) -----	(NA)	521.0	(NA)	275.5
27541 33	Magazines and periodicals (excluding magazine and comic supplements for Sunday newspapers) -----	11	334.3	12	157.4
27541 35	Magazine and comic supplements for Sunday newspapers -----	6	180.3	6	117.4
27541 00	Magazine and periodical printing (gravure), n.s.k. -----	(NA)	6.4	(NA)	.7
27542 --	Labels and wrappers, printing (gravure) -----	(NA)	437.4	(NA)	276.2
	Labels, custom and stock printed, including bordered, made of paper or foil (excluding labels made of cloth):				
27542 21	Flat (except pressure sensitive) -----	18	95.0	21	88.0
27542 24	Rolls (except pressure sensitive) -----	22	165.0	21	102.5
27542 27	Pressure sensitive (self-adhesive), flat and rolls -----	9	30.2	5	1.6
	Printed rolls and sheets (except bags, envelopes, pouches, etc.) for packaging purposes:				
27542 32	Paper (single web) -----	17	77.7	17	37.6
27542 37	Other, including multiweb structures -----	13	55.4	(NA)	33.3
27542 00	Labels and wrappers, printing (gravure), n.s.k. -----	(NA)	14.0	(NA)	13.2
27543 --	Catalogs and directories, printing (gravure):				
27543 00	Catalogs and directories (including direct mail catalogs and telephone and business reference services directories) -----	10	651.2	(NA)	233.5
27545 --	Advertising printing (gravure):				
27545 11	Direct mail, including circulars, letters, pamphlets, cards, and printed envelopes -----	(NA)	286.4	(NA)	143.2
27545 45	Preprinted newspaper inserts (advertising supplements not regularly issued) -----	15	46.0	16	45.4
27545 48	Other advertising printing, including shopping news, brochures, pamphlets, catalog sheets, circular folders, announcements, package inserts, book jackets, market circulars, magazine inserts, display advertising, etc. -----	6	236.0	(NA)	92.2
27545 00	Advertising printing (gravure), n.s.k. -----	(NA)	4.2	(NA)	.9
27546 --	Other commercial printing (gravure):				
27546 51	Decalcomanias and pressure sensitives (self-adhesive), including bumper stickers, etc., except labels -----	(NA)	102.7	(NA)	91.5
27546 95	All other general commercial printing, not elsewhere reported (gravure) -----	8	18.0	5	7.5
27546 00	Other commercial printing (gravure), n.s.k. -----	(NA)	78.7	(NA)	81.6
	6.0	(NA)	2.4	(NA)	
27547 --	Gravure plates and cylinders:				
27547 00	Gravure plates and cylinders made for others -----	40	89.9	28	62.3
27540 00	Commercial printing, gravure, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note) -----	(NA)	86.7	(NA)	61.2
27540 02	Commercial printing, gravure, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note) -----	(NA)	73.7	(NA)	27.2
1982 product code	Product	1982		1977	
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments ¹ (million dollars)	Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments ¹ (million dollars)
	MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS				
2761 --	Total -----	(NA)	4 812.2	(NA)	2 702.6
27612 --	Unit set forms:				
27612 00	Unit set forms, loose or bound (includes all carbonless, carbonized, or carbon interleaved forms with an original and one or more copies, with or without stub), including food and beverage checks, multiple part tickets, etc. -----	408	1 187.7	(NA)	885.3
	As reported in the census of manufactures -----				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Product and Product Classes—Value of Receipts of All Producers: 1982 and 1977

—Con.

(Includes receipts for activities classified in this industry by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.)

1982 product code	Product	1982		1977	
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments ¹ (million dollars)	Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments ¹ (million dollars)
MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS—Con.					
27612 —	Unit set forms —Con.				
27612 00	Unit set forms, loose or bound (includes all carbonless, carbonized, or carbon interleaved forms with an original and one or more copies, with or without stub), including food and beverage checks, multiple part tickets, etc. —Con.				
	As reported in the Current Industrial Report MA-27A, Business Forms, Binders, Carbon Paper, and Inked Ribbons ⁶	(NA)	1 158.9	(NA)	(S)
	Stock, including imprinted:				
27612 13	One-time carbon	(NA)	94.4	69	73.7
27612 15	Carbonless	(NA)	22.3	29	31.3
	Custom printed:				
27612 53	One-time carbon	(NA)	669.9	275	559.0
27612 55	Carbonless	(NA)	283.0	195	149.7
27612 61	Tabulating card sets	(NA)	43.4	14	46.4
27612 99	Unit set forms, n.s.k.	(NA)	46.0	(NA)	25.2
27613 —	Manifold books, including sales and pegboard accounting systems:				
27613 00	Manifold books, including sales and pegboard accounting systems: As reported in the census of manufactures	71	238.5	(NA)	129.5
	As reported in the Current Industrial Report MA-27A, Business Forms, Binders, Carbon Paper, and Inked Ribbons ⁶	(NA)	1229.1	(NA)	(S)
27613 11	Pegboard accounting systems	(NA)	138.0	19	53.2
	Sales and other manifold books:				
27613 22	Stock	(NA)	15.4	15	18.7
27613 42	Custom printed	(NA)	74.2	25	57.1
27613 99	Manifold books, including sales and pegboard accounting systems, n.s.k.	(NA)	1.6	(NA)	.5
27615 —	Custom continuous forms:				
27615 00	Custom continuous forms with or without carbon, marginally punched or not marginally punched (single or multiple copy custom forms usually printed on separate sheets which are fastened or unfastened): As reported in the census of manufactures	261	1 731.6	(NA)	896.0
	As reported in the Current Industrial Report MA-27A, Business Forms, Binders, Carbon Paper, and Inked Ribbons ⁶	(NA)	1 697.1	(NA)	(S)
27615 23	Custom tabulating cards:				
27615 27	One part	(NA)	23.8	20	37.0
27615 51	Multiple parts	(NA)	b16.3	25	57.1
27615 55	Custom autographic register	(NA)	a31.2	14	28.5
	Self-mailer forms	(NA)	a80.8	12	39.4
27615 58	All other custom printed:				
27615 62	One part	(NA)	509.1	51	173.7
27615 64	Multiple parts:				
27615 66	One-time carbon	(NA)	678.8	92	435.3
27615 99	Carbonless	(NA)	280.8	53	83.2
	Custom continuous forms, n.s.k.	(NA)	76.5	(NA)	41.7
27617 —	Stock continuous forms:				
27617 00	Stock continuous forms (single or multiple copy stock forms usually printed on separate sheets which are fastened or unfastened): As reported in the census of manufactures	82	1 270.4	(NA)	622.2
	As reported in the Current Industrial Report MA-27A, Business Forms, Binders, Carbon Paper, and Inked Ribbons ⁶	(NA)	1 196.5	(NA)	(S)
27617 61	Stock shelf forms:				
27617 63	One part	(NA)	490.9	45	170.5
27617 65	Multiple parts:				
27617 73	One-time carbon	(NA)	351.8	55	309.4
27617 75	Carbonless	(NA)	122.9	18	37.8
27617 77	Stock format forms:				
27617 79	One part	(NA)	94.2	23	36.1
27617 81	Multiple parts:				
27617 83	One-time carbon	(NA)	48.8	32	41.8
27617 85	Carbonless	(NA)	14.8	17	11.1
27617 99	All other stock forms, including stock cards, fanfold, and autographic register	(NA)	b15.6	13	8.7
27618 00	Stock continuous forms, n.s.k.	(NA)	57.6	(NA)	6.8
27610 00	Manifold business forms, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	290.4	(NA)	116.6
27610 02	Manifold business forms, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note)	(NA)	93.5	(NA)	53.1

Note: In 1982 Census of Manufactures, data for establishments of small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees were estimated from administrative-record data rather than data actually collected from respondents. Employment cutoff used for administrative records for each industry and shipments figures are included in code ending with "002". In both 1982 and 1977 Censuses of Manufactures, products not completely identified on standard forms were coded in appropriate product class (five-digit) followed by "00" or to appropriate product group code (four-digit) followed by "000".

¹Data reported by all producers, not just those with receipts of \$100,000 or more.

²1977 data for product code 27512 23 include an unspecified amount printed by the lithographic process.

³For 1977, product code 27522 23 was included in product code 27522 00. In addition, an unspecified amount printed by the lithographic process may have been included with Industry 2751, Commercial Printing, Letterpress.

⁴For 1977, product codes 27531 00 and 27532 00 were included in product code 27530 00.

⁵1980 was first year of publication for Current Industrial Report MA-27A, Business Forms, Binders, Carbon Paper, and Inked Ribbons. 1977 data shown are from 1977 Census of Manufactures report for this industry.

⁶Percent of estimate of each 1982 item for Current Industrial Report, MA-27A, Business Forms, Carbon Paper, and Inked Ribbons is as follows: a=15 to 25 percent estimated; b=25 to 50 percent estimated.

Table 6b. Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1982 and 1977

[Million dollars. Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by type" classes. Statistics for some States are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1982. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.]

Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments
27511, MAGAZINE AND PERIODICAL PRINTING (LETTERPRESS)			27515, ADVERTISING PRINTING (LETTERPRESS)		
United States	267.2	499.7	United States	337.5	299.8
California	17.6	17.6	California	19.1	22.8
Illinois	67.7	172.7	Connecticut	15.1	31.8
Indiana	5.0	(EE)	Florida	9.6	4.7
Massachusetts	9.5	.4	Georgia	5.9	7.4
New Jersey	3.0	3.0	Illinois	52.8	34.3
New York	50.7	46.2	Indiana	4.5	5.9
Pennsylvania	5.3	2.8	Iowa	2.7	2.1
Wisconsin	4.6	1.1	Kansas	2.4	.5
27512, LABELS AND WRAPPERS, PRINTING (LETTERPRESS)			Massachusetts	6.4	14.6
United States	1 079.4	746.9	Michigan	26.1	21.0
Alabama	13.8	(EE)	Minnesota	18.7	7.2
California	97.6	93.8	Missouri	4.2	8.5
Colorado	11.6	6.2	New Jersey	13.5	15.6
Connecticut	5.0	1.2	New York	51.8	47.6
Florida	14.4	2.1	North Carolina	4.6	4.3
Georgia	21.5	(BB)	Ohio	15.0	17.7
Illinois	71.4	74.5	Pennsylvania	14.6	15.6
Indiana	19.9	12.9	Tennessee	2.8	.6
Kansas	11.0	2.3	Texas	16.3	10.1
Maryland	3.3	4.7	Virginia	2.1	1.0
Massachusetts	22.1	19.7	Washington	3.7	.8
Michigan	42.7	29.3	Wisconsin	20.5	2.8
Minnesota	29.1	13.8			
Missouri	24.1	12.2			
New Hampshire	15.7	(BB)			
New Jersey	60.2	56.5			
New York	90.6	(GG)			
North Carolina	24.7	32.1			
Ohio	156.2	79.6			
Oregon	5.5	(CC)			
Pennsylvania	51.8	76.0			
Rhode Island	6.1	5.2			
South Carolina	16.4	10.4			
Tennessee	13.1	13.1			
Texas	18.4	17.5			
Virginia	6.0	1.3			
Washington	29.7	7.1			
Wisconsin	124.4	63.1			
27513, CATALOGS AND DIRECTORIES, PRINTING (LETTERPRESS)					
United States	224.0	197.7			
Illinois	6.3	(FF)			
Massachusetts	6.4	1.1			
New York	6.3	8.9			
Ohio	2.4	3.4			
27514, FINANCIAL AND LEGAL PRINTING (LETTERPRESS)					
United States	239.4	208.4			
Arizona	2.8	3.0			
California	32.2	33.6			
Connecticut	2.3	1.5			
Florida	3.4	2.8			
Illinois	12.7	11.7			
Indiana	4.2	.9			
Kentucky	2.5	4.3			
Maryland	5.4	1.4			
Massachusetts	7.6	8.9			
Michigan	6.1	9.5			
Missouri	3.6	3.5			
New Jersey	7.2	7.3			
New York	37.9	37.0			
Ohio	7.1	13.3			
Oklahoma	2.0	.4			
Pennsylvania	11.0	8.4			
Tennessee	5.6	1.4			
Texas	25.1	16.6			
Virginia	2.5	1.6			
Wisconsin	2.3	.9			
27515, ADVERTISING PRINTING (LETTERPRESS)			United States	696.9	314.7
United States	337.5		Arkansas	3.5	(AA)
California	19.1		California	56.5	34.4
Connecticut	15.1		Colorado	6.8	3.7
Florida	9.6		Connecticut	15.8	5.2
Georgia	5.9		Florida	15.0	8.7
Illinois	52.8				
Indiana	4.5				
Iowa	2.7				
Kansas	2.4				
Massachusetts	6.4				
Michigan	26.1				
Minnesota	18.7				
Missouri	4.2				
New Jersey	13.5				
New York	51.8				
North Carolina	4.6				
Ohio	15.0				
Pennsylvania	14.6				
Tennessee	2.8				
Texas	16.3				
Virginia	2.1				
Washington	3.7				
Wisconsin	20.5				
27516, OTHER GENERAL JOB PRINTING (LETTERPRESS)					
United States	798.2				
Alabama	3.5				
Arizona	3.0				
Arkansas	6.7				
California	54.6				
Colorado	12.8				
Connecticut	9.0				
Florida	14.6				
Georgia	15.1				
Hawaii	2.3				
Illinois	49.0				
Indiana	14.5				
Iowa	36.2				
Kansas	8.9				
Kentucky	4.0				
Louisiana	5.3				
Maryland	6.5				
Massachusetts	48.4				
Michigan	31.9				
Minnesota	27.5				
Mississippi	2.7				
Missouri	13.9				
Nebraska	2.0				
Nevada	3.8				
New Hampshire	2.7				
New Jersey	59.6				
New York	85.1				
North Carolina	14.0				
Ohio	45.4				
Oklahoma	5.4				
Oregon	2.3				
Pennsylvania	56.8				
Tennessee	5.4				
Texas	35.7				
Vermont	2.8				
Virginia	13.1				
United States	696.9				
Arkansas	3.5				
California	56.5				
Colorado	6.8				
Connecticut	15.8				
Florida	15.0				
Illinois	54.2				
Indiana	12.6				
Iowa	5.9				
Kansas	.4				
Massachusetts	23.0				
Michigan	20.7				
Minnesota	29.7				
Mississippi	2.8				
Missouri	12.6				
Nebraska	5.9				
Nevada	.4				
New Hampshire	1.2				
New Jersey	42.8				
New York	110.9				
North Carolina	7.1				
Ohio	43.4				
Oklahoma	2.8				
Oregon	2.3				
Pennsylvania	63.6				
Tennessee	13.6				
Texas	24.8				
Vermont	.4				
Virginia	13.4				
United States	314.7				
Arkansas	3.5				
California	56.5				
Colorado	6.8				
Connecticut	15.8				
Florida	15.0				
Illinois	54.2				
Indiana	13.4				
Iowa	5.3				
Kansas	32.8				
27519, SCREEN PROCESS PRINTING, EXCEPT TEXTILES					
United States	696.9				
Arkansas	3.5				
California	56.5				
Colorado	6.8				
Connecticut	15.8				
Florida	15.0				
Illinois	54.2				
Indiana	13.4				
Iowa	5.3				
Kansas	32.8				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Million dollars. Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by type" classes. Statistics for some States are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1982. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments
27519, SCREEN PROCESS PRINTING, EXCEPT TEXTILES—Con.			27522, LABELS AND WRAPPERS, PRINTING (LITHOGRAPHIC)—Con.		
Kentucky	5.0	(AA)	New York	84.9	56.2
Louisiana	4.6	(BB)	North Carolina	18.7	9.0
Maryland	3.5	(AA)	Ohio	26.1	13.0
Massachusetts	49.0	13.5	Oregon	6.4	.3
Michigan	15.9	11.5	Pennsylvania	21.0	17.9
Minnesota	27.7	15.6	Tennessee	6.6	8.6
Mississippi	2.0	(AA)	Texas	12.7	4.3
Missouri	26.9	8.1	Virginia	15.7	(CC)
Nebraska	2.9	(AA)	Wisconsin	25.2	12.9
Nevada	2.9	(AA)			
New Jersey	67.1	23.7	United States	1 804.2	838.3
New York	32.5	21.3	California	197.3	75.7
North Carolina	10.5	3.0	Colorado	8.5	5.7
Ohio	47.2	32.8	Connecticut	37.2	15.1
Oklahoma	13.1	(CC)	District of Columbia	3.0	2.7
Pennsylvania	25.1	7.5	Florida	51.8	14.9
South Carolina	5.9	.5	Illinois	264.6	131.1
Tennessee	22.7	7.3	Indiana	32.2	22.3
Texas	21.7	9.6	Iowa	23.9	8.0
Virginia	2.3	1.6	Kansas	17.0	.5
Washington	14.9	1.7	Kentucky	21.0	13.4
Wisconsin	54.5	19.4	Louisiana	2.3	.4
			Maryland	34.9	8.7
			Massachusetts	91.9	39.1
			Michigan	49.8	44.6
			Minnesota	88.3	59.2
			Missouri	65.4	23.2
			Nebraska	10.2	11.2
			New Hampshire	8.0	1.2
			New Jersey	23.3	10.9
			New York	99.7	62.1
			North Carolina	18.2	10.5
			Ohio	97.4	44.2
			Oklahoma	3.5	1.9
			Pennsylvania	75.2	40.5
			South Carolina	2.2	1.0
			Tennessee	11.6	11.8
			Texas	82.6	21.7
			Virginia	8.0	5.0
			Washington	14.2	6.0
			Wisconsin	114.4	61.5
New Jersey	39.2	13.0	27524, FINANCIAL AND LEGAL PRINTING (LITHOGRAPHIC)		
New York	139.9	56.9	United States	957.5	471.6
North Carolina	8.5	5.9	Alabama	2.7	.9
Ohio	88.9	91.7	Arizona	9.0	1.3
Oklahoma	28.1	(EE)	California	100.2	47.5
Oregon	7.6	5.3	Colorado	12.1	4.6
Pennsylvania	159.0	78.8	Connecticut	16.9	8.0
South Carolina	6.6	3.0	District of Columbia	2.3	4.0
Tennessee	78.2	32.0	Florida	14.6	3.9
Texas	79.3	31.5	Georgia	11.5	10.0
Utah	2.8	(CC)	Hawaii	2.4	1.0
Vermont	21.0	7.4	Illinois	83.6	63.1
Virginia	89.7	37.2	Indiana	8.2	5.0
Washington	11.9	7.1	Iowa	4.0	2.2
Wisconsin	138.7	98.4	Kentucky	6.4	3.8
			Louisiana	3.2	.9
			Maryland	22.2	7.1
			Massachusetts	59.4	31.4
			Michigan	16.5	7.0
			Minnesota	18.4	6.7
			Missouri	4.2	5.8
			Nebraska	6.4	2.0
			New Jersey	39.0	11.6
			New York	216.4	117.5
			North Carolina	9.4	2.7
			Ohio	20.7	11.7
			Oklahoma	3.6	1.6
			Pennsylvania	104.8	34.5
			South Carolina	2.2	1.0
			Tennessee	12.2	4.2
			Texas	67.6	26.8
			Virginia	13.6	6.0
			Washington	5.7	4.9
			Wisconsin	9.6	4.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

(Million dollars. Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by type" classes. Statistics for some States are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1982. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.)

Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments
27525, ADVERTISING PRINTING (LITHOGRAPHIC)			27526, OTHER GENERAL JOB PRINTING (LITHOGRAPHIC)—Con.		
United States	4 985.1	2 407.7	New Jersey	151.1	82.9
Alabama	26.8	5.3	New Mexico	6.5	5.7
Arizona	25.4	8.8	New York	287.7	229.0
Arkansas	11.0	7.3	North Carolina	49.0	24.2
California	623.9	258.4	North Dakota	6.3	3.5
Colorado	38.0	19.4			
Connecticut	175.8	71.8	Ohio	178.6	138.5
Delaware	9.2	1.6	Oklahoma	28.9	12.9
District of Columbia	22.5	12.2	Oregon	31.8	19.9
Florida	104.1	40.1	Pennsylvania	162.0	131.7
Georgia	101.6	29.7	Rhode Island	10.4	5.0
Hawaii	3.8	3.9			
Idaho	5.4	3.6	South Carolina	23.8	7.5
Illinois	580.9	320.1	South Dakota	4.1	3.2
Indiana	75.8	50.3	Tennessee	27.1	25.4
Iowa	45.5	28.7	Texas	152.5	79.7
Kansas	50.0	16.3	Utah	10.8	5.3
Kentucky	23.8	13.2			
Louisiana	34.7	17.8	Vermont	5.0	2.6
Maine	7.7	3.4	Virginia	192.0	33.1
Maryland	73.8	53.9	Washington	32.1	21.7
Massachusetts	131.7	81.4	West Virginia	18.0	8.8
Michigan	285.2	115.8	Wisconsin	89.3	66.9
Minnesota	180.2	99.5	Wyoming	2.7	.5
Mississippi	7.6	5.0			
Missouri	112.5	66.6			
Montana	2.4	.7			
Nebraska	38.3	10.7			
Nevada	2.9	1.0			
New Hampshire	11.4	1.4	27531, ENGRAVING		
New Jersey	367.7	143.7	United States	228.2	(NA)
New Mexico	4.8	1.9	California	21.9	(NA)
New York	500.6	298.0	Florida	5.1	(NA)
North Carolina	52.1	27.3	Illinois	33.7	(NA)
North Dakota	2.3	1.5	Indiana	3.6	(NA)
Ohio	292.1	158.1	Maryland	2.3	(NA)
Oklahoma	13.3	9.7			
Oregon	43.6	17.2	Massachusetts	9.6	(NA)
Pennsylvania	254.4	153.5	Michigan	3.3	(NA)
Rhode Island	31.5	5.0	Minnesota	5.8	(NA)
South Carolina	16.6	4.1	Missouri	2.9	(NA)
South Dakota	6.3	2.5	New Jersey	8.1	(NA)
Tennessee	62.3	21.8			
Texas	211.7	81.9	New York	62.3	(NA)
Utah	27.0	7.8	North Carolina	26	(NA)
Vermont	8.9	3.4	Ohio	3.6	(NA)
Virginia	58.4	22.1	Oregon	2.6	(NA)
Washington	55.9	18.8	Pennsylvania	13.6	(NA)
West Virginia	3.0	2.8	Texas	9.7	(NA)
Wisconsin	157.5	78.0			
27526, OTHER GENERAL JOB PRINTING (LITHOGRAPHIC)			27532, ENGRAVED OR ETCHED PRINTING PLATES MADE FOR OTHERS		
United States	3 343.3	2 178.1	United States	213.5	(NA)
Alabama	28.3	94.7	California	54.7	(NA)
Alaska	6.0	.9	Georgia	11.3	(NA)
Arizona	16.5	9.6	Illinois	17.2	(NA)
Arkansas	15.9	8.0	Indiana	5.4	(NA)
California	340.6	218.7	Massachusetts	4.3	(NA)
Colorado	50.3	17.8	Michigan	3.0	(NA)
Connecticut	62.0	28.5	Minnesota	10.4	(NA)
Delaware	8.5	5.5	Missouri	2.5	(NA)
District of Columbia	25.0	16.2	New Hampshire	5.1	(NA)
Florida	80.0	42.3	New Jersey	3.9	(NA)
Georgia	82.0	57.0			
Hawaii	7.2	7.0	New York	23.5	(NA)
Idaho	2.7	2.4	North Carolina	7.0	(NA)
Illinois	279.1	219.8	Ohio	12.1	(NA)
Indiana	145.0	87.3	Oklahoma	3.2	(NA)
Iowa	33.8	31.1	Pennsylvania	11.5	(NA)
Kansas	35.0	19.9			
Kentucky	36.4	17.1	Tennessee	4.1	(NA)
Louisiana	26.0	10.7	Texas	6.6	(NA)
Maine	9.2	3.1	Wisconsin	5.9	(NA)
Maryland	94.5	61.1			
Massachusetts	85.7	51.3			
Michigan	90.1	61.8			
Minnesota	164.4	110.8	27541, MAGAZINE AND PERIODICAL PRINTING (GRAVURE)		
Mississippi	10.6	4.5	United States	521.0	275.5
Missouri	94.2	59.7			
Montana	6.5	2.4			
Nebraska	20.2	13.2			
Nevada	7.8	2.6			
New Hampshire	10.3	3.9	Illinois	110.3	57.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Million dollars. Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by type" classes. Statistics for some States are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1982. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendices]

Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments
27542, LABELS AND WRAPPERS, PRINTING (GRAVURE)			27612, UNIT SET FORMS—Con.		
United States	437.4	276.2	Oregon	37.2	28.3
Illinois	20.5	22.4	Pennsylvania	91.3	56.0
Michigan	28.2	(EE)	Rhode Island	5.6	5.0
New Jersey	14.6	(BB)	South Carolina	6.7	3.5
New York	17.8	10.3	Tennessee	13.2	5.5
North Carolina	82.7	45.6	Texas	97.2	60.5
Ohio	68.8	44.1	Virginia	19.7	10.8
Pennsylvania	24.1	(FF)	Washington	10.5	8.5
Virginia	37.4	16.7	Wisconsin	28.0	30.6
Wisconsin	27.6	18.7			
27546, OTHER COMMERCIAL PRINTING (GRAVURE)			27613, MANIFOLD BOOKS		
United States	102.7	91.5	United States	238.5	129.5
California	5.2	3.8	California	35.9	22.9
Illinois	16.3	5.1	Illinois	23.6	(CC)
Virginia	17.1	(NA)	Kentucky	18.7	(EE)
			New Jersey	3.5	1.7
			New York	11.1	6.4
			Oregon	2.0	(AA)
			Texas	14.9	4.8
27547, GRAVURE PLATES AND CYLINDERS			27615, CUSTOM CONTINUOUS FORMS		
United States	89.9	62.3	United States	1 731.6	896.0
California	3.0	(BB)	Alabama	27.2	(CC)
Connecticut	5.8	(BB)	Arizona	12.5	4.9
Missouri	5.1	(BB)	Arkansas	49.7	(FF)
New Jersey	5.9	6.4	Colorado	163.1	104.9
North Carolina	7.8	(BB)	Connecticut	12.9	(BB)
Ohio	10.9	5.0	Florida	52.1	22.9
Wisconsin	10.5	(CC)	Georgia	27.0	9.4
			Illinois	41.8	17.1
			Indiana	168.0	96.9
			Kansas	52.8	33.6
			Louisiana	31.4	11.3
			Maryland	12.0	3.5
			Massachusetts	66.6	33.4
			Michigan	16.3	8.4
				36.8	16.6
27612, UNIT SET FORMS			Minnesota	11.8	7.8
United States	1 187.7	885.3	Missouri	22.0	(CC)
Alabama	4.7	5.9	New Jersey	24.3	22.9
Arizona	7.7	5.9	New York	62.2	34.8
Arkansas	11.6	10.0	North Carolina	19.6	10.2
California	134.0	90.2	Ohio	125.9	70.2
Colorado	8.2	4.3	Oregon	20.1	(CC)
Connecticut	19.5	14.2	Pennsylvania	138.0	70.1
Florida	15.5	15.0	Tennessee	36.1	(AA)
Georgia	25.3	23.6	Texas	130.8	62.7
Illinois	89.5	62.2	Virginia	52.8	29.2
Indiana	28.8	19.5	Washington	13.7	5.7
Iowa	16.2	12.9	Wisconsin	41.0	23.3
Kansas	24.8	25.1			
Kentucky	21.4	16.3			
Louisiana	11.2	7.3			
Maryland	33.3	44.7	United States	1 270.4	622.2
Massachusetts	17.2	17.1	California	188.4	91.2
Michigan	26.8	22.3	Connecticut	11.9	19.6
Minnesota	21.1	11.9	Florida	17.8	6.5
Missouri	36.0	22.1	Illinois	74.5	41.5
Nebraska	4.2	5.0	Maryland	33.6	(CC)
New Jersey	35.6	22.3	Missouri	47.5	6.9
New York	75.3	53.0	New York	16.4	10.9
North Carolina	35.1	24.5	Ohio	62.4	32.5
Ohio	96.5	71.4	Pennsylvania	237.4	118.6
Oklahoma	11.2	8.5	Texas	102.9	49.8
			Virginia	53.7	22.3

Note: For 1977, the following value ranges (in million dollars) substitute for actual figures withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies: AA—less than \$2.0 but not 0; BB—\$2.0 to \$4.9; CC—\$5.0 to \$9.9; EE—\$10.0 to \$19.9; FF—\$20.0 to \$49.9; GG—\$50.0 or more.

Table 6c. Product Classes—Value Shipped by All Producers: 1982 and Earlier Years

[Million dollars. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

1982 product code	Product class	1982	1981 ¹	1980 ¹	1979 ¹	1978 ¹	1977	1972	1967
2751-27511	Commercial printing, letterpress	6 029.8	6 131.5	5 704.9	5 025.5	5 489.9	4 620.6	3 380.9	2 834.6
27512	Magazine and periodical printing (letterpress)	267.2	506.2	539.3	528.2	481.9	499.7	424.3	512.7
27513	Labels and wrappers, printing (letterpress)	1 079.4	1 067.1	994.6	928.4	803.5	746.9	501.9	390.2
27514	Catalogs and directories, printing (letterpress)	224.0	307.8	265.9	278.6	216.6	197.7	134.3	171.3
27515	Financial and legal printing (letterpress)	239.4	240.1	247.7	246.5	223.5	204.4	190.1	152.9
27516	Advertising printing (letterpress)	357.5	475.4	415.7	327.0	(S)	299.8	268.7	345.7
27517	Other general job printing (letterpress)	798.2	951.4	903.0	868.8	853.0	721.4	481.6	527.7
27518	Screen process printing, except textiles	696.9	631.9	593.8	474.2	353.5	314.7	172.1	93.3
27519	Commercial printing, letterpress, n.s.k.	2 387.2	1 951.6	1 745.0	1 377.8	(S)	1 632.0	1 207.9	640.8
27520	Commercial printing, lithographic	18 777.9	15 071.4	13 353.0	11 945.7	10 234.9	8 980.2	4 919.6	2 981.7
27521	Magazine and periodical printing (lithographic)	2 536.2	2 357.2	2 121.6	1 882.7	1 482.8	1 285.7	631.6	296.1
27522	Labels and wrappers, printing (lithographic)	677.0	713.7	645.5	573.5	471.6	391.3	280.3	186.9
27523	Catalogs and directories, printing (lithographic)	1 804.2	1 652.7	1 511.1	1 358.9	984.5	838.3	464.1	267.7
27524	Financial and legal printing (lithographic)	957.5	765.0	662.2	622.8	503.6	471.6	271.1	137.7
27525	Advertising printing (lithographic)	4 985.1	3 687.2	3 367.6	2 986.7	2 769.3	2 407.7	1 553.9	967.6
27526	Other general job printing (lithographic)	3 343.3	2 750.7	2 578.1	2 425.5	2 422.6	2 178.1	967.7	705.6
27527	Commercial printing, lithographic (offset), n.s.k.	4 474.6	3 144.8	2 467.0	2 095.5	(S)	1 405.7	750.9	420.1
27530	Engraving and plate printing	603.7	334.4	281.2	300.8	330.0	288.7	205.0	151.3
27531	Engraving	228.2							
27532	Engraved or etched printing plates made for others	213.5	334.4	281.2	300.8	330.0	288.7	205.7	151.3
27533	Engraving and plate printing, n.s.k.	162.0							
27540	Commercial printing, gravure	2 248.9	2 160.1	1 814.6	1 599.4	1 363.8	1 170.6	759.1	430.4
27541	Magazine and periodical printing (gravure)	521.0	521.5	438.4	382.2	333.7	275.5	(NA)	(NA)
27542	Labels and wrappers, printing (gravure)	437.4	425.2	331.8	326.2	308.6	276.2	189.9	(NA)
27543	Catalogs and directories, printing (gravure)	651.2	537.7	473.4	379.9	300.1	233.5	(NA)	(NA)
27545	Advertising printing (gravure)	286.4	332.2	239.3	198.1	153.3	143.2	100.9	(NA)
27546	Other commercial printing (gravure)	102.7	110.1	143.9	145.2	112.9	91.5	46.8	(NA)
27547	Gravure plates and cylinders	89.9	81.6	78.8	72.4	72.5	62.3	33.7	(NA)
27548	Commercial printing, gravure, n.s.k.	160.4	151.6	109.0	95.5	(S)	88.4	32.1	(NA)
27610	Manifold business forms	4 812.2	4 559.3	4 151.0	3 748.6	3 076.8	2 702.6	1 381.9	895.8
27612	Unit set forms	1 187.7	1 420.3	1 302.4	1 209.5	937.6	885.3	514.2	347.4
27613	Manifold books	238.5	210.4	196.5	185.3	146.8	129.5	51.5	44.2
27615	Custom continuous forms	1 731.6	1 568.4	1 488.6	1 314.8	1 043.1	896.0	553.6	(NA)
27617	Stock continuous forms	1 270.4	1 216.8	1 029.7	907.0	733.0	622.2	204.9	(NA)
27610	Manifold business forms, n.s.k.	384.0	143.5	133.8	132.0	(S)	169.7	57.7	24.0

¹Figures are estimates derived from a representative sample of manufacturing establishments canvassed in annual survey of manufactures and, therefore, may differ from results that would be obtained from a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. Standard errors associated with estimates are published in annual survey of manufactures volumes for this period.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1982 and 1977

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For further explanation, see Cost of Materials in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 material code	Material	1982		1977	
		Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2751, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LETTERPRESS					
262112	Materials, parts, and supplies	(X)	2 074.8	(X)	1 600.8
	Newsprint	(X)	70.3	(X)	113.8
	Coated paper:				
	Sheets:				
262132	Coated, one side	1,000 s tons	(S)	25.8	(S)
262133	Coated, two sides	do	(S)	20.6	(S)
	Rolls:				
262134	Coated, one side	do	(S)	42.2	(X)
262135	Coated, two sides	do	(S)	32.9	(X)
	Uncoated paper:				
	Sheets:				
262107	Groundwood, book, bond, writing, ledger, and manifold	do	(S)	24.6	(X)
262109	Bristols, cover, text, and other specialty paper	do	(S)	10.4	(X)
	Rolls:				
262151	Groundwood, book, bond, writing, ledger, and manifold	do	**32.8	21.7	(X)
262152	Bristols, cover, text, and other specialty paper	do	(S)	25.0	(X)
263105	Paperboard, excluding that used for shipping	do	(S)	14.8	(X)
220011	Cloth and houenow fabrics for hardbound book covers	mil lb	(X)	(D)	(X)
289101	Glues and adhesives	mil lb	(S)	13.2	(X)
	Printing inks:				
289311	Letterpress, including news	do	(S)	22.9	(S)
289323	Lithographic (offset)	do	**3.5	5.9	(S)
289305	Other, including gravure, flexographic, and screen process	do	(S)	29.9	(S)
386153	Unexposed lithographic plates, including presensitized	do	(X)	2.0	(X)
330006	Metal for lithographic plates	do	(X)	(D)	(X)
279512	Exposed lithographic plates, prepared for printing	do	(X)	2.1	(X)
386101	Light sensitive films and papers	do	(X)	3.0	(X)
386181	Photographic developers and chemicals used in plate preparation	do	(X)	2.2	(X)
264140	Pressure sensitive base stock (self-adhesive), including paper, film, foil, etc.	do	(X)	130.6	(X)
349704	Foil and foil laminates	do	(X)	23.2	(X)
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	do	(X)	336.5	(X)
971000	Materials, parts, and supplies, n.s.k. ²	do	(X)	1 210.5	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1982 and 1977—Con.

1982 material code	Material	1982		1977	
		Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2752, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC (OFFSET)					
	Materials, parts, and supplies	(X)	7 112.9	(X)	3 366.0
262112	Newsprint	(X)	320.3	(X)	190.0
262132	Coated paper:				
262133	Sheets:				
262132	Coated, one side	1,000 s tons	(S)	215.6	(X)
262133	Coated, two sides	do	(S)	541.6	(X)
262134	Rolls:				
262135	Coated, one side	do	(S)	140.5	(X)
262135	Coated, two sides	do	(S)	794.2	(X)
	Uncoated paper:				
262107	Sheets:				
262109	Groundwood, book, bond, writing, ledger, and manifold	do	(S)	470.2	(X)
262109	Bristols, cover, text, and other specialty paper	do	(S)	173.4	(X)
262151	Rolls:				
262152	Groundwood, book, bond, writing, ledger, and manifold	do	(S)	587.0	(X)
262152	Bristols, cover, text, and other specialty paper	do	(S)	99.3	(X)
263105	Paperboard, excluding that used for shipping	do	(S)	41.3	(X)
220011	Cloth and nonwoven fabrics for hardbound book covers	mil lb	(X)	6.8	(X)
289101	Glues and adhesives	mil lb	(S)	17.8	(X)
	Printing inks:				
289311	Letterpress, including news	do	(S)	32.8	(S)
289323	Lithographic (offset)	do	(S)	343.2	(S)
289305	Other, including gravure, flexographic, and screen process	do	*37.8	37.3	(S)
386153	Unexposed lithographic plates, including presensitized		(X)	106.6	(X)
330006	Metal for lithographic plates		(X)	22.4	(X)
279512	Exposed lithographic plates, prepared for printing		(X)	31.2	(X)
386101	Light sensitive films and papers		(X)	120.6	(X)
386181	Photographic developers and chemicals used in plate preparation		(X)	23.5	(X)
264140	Pressure sensitive base stock (self-adhesive), including paper, film, foil, etc.		(X)		
349704	Foil and foil laminates		(X)	13.2	(X)
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies		(X)	5.0	(X)
971000	Materials, parts, and supplies, n.s.k. ²		(X)	1 125.8	(X)
			(X)	1 843.3	(X)
					438.6
					1 116.2
INDUSTRY 2753, ENGRAVING AND PLATE PRINTING					
	Materials, parts, and supplies	(X)	120.8	(X)	71.8
262112	Newsprint	(X)	(D)	(X)	-
	Uncoated paper:				
262107	Sheets:				
262107	Groundwood, book, bond, writing, ledger, and manifold	1,000 s tons	(S)	10.3	(X)
262109	Bristols, cover, text, and other specialty paper	do	(S)	3.8	(X)
262151	Rolls:				
262152	Groundwood, book, bond, writing, ledger, and manifold	do	(S)	(D)	(X)
262152	Bristols, cover, text, and other specialty paper	do	(S)	.7	(X)
263105	Paperboard, excluding that used for shipping	do	(D)	(D)	(X)
289101	Glues and adhesives	mil lb	(S)	(Z)	(Z)
	Printing inks:				
289311	Letterpress, including news	do	(S)	.1	(S)
289323	Lithographic (offset)	do	(S)	.3	(S)
289305	Other, including gravure, flexographic, and screen process	do	(S)	1.5	(S)
386101	Light sensitive films and papers		(X)	4.2	(X)
386181	Photographic developers and chemicals used in plate preparation		(X)	(D)	(X)
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies		(X)	40.1	(X)
971000	Materials, parts, and supplies, n.s.k. ²		(X)	48.9	(X)
			(X)		23.5
					37.5
INDUSTRY 2754, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, GRAVURE					
	Materials, parts, and supplies	(X)	979.2	(X)	487.9
262112	Newsprint	(X)	104.2	(X)	65.9
	Coated paper:				
262132	Sheets:				
262132	Coated, one side	1,000 s tons	(D)	(D)	(X)
262133	Coated, two sides	do	(D)	(D)	(X)
262134	Rolls:				
262134	Coated, one side	do	*80.5	65.1	(X)
262135	Coated, two sides	do	208.4	105.0	(X)
	Uncoated paper:				
262107	Sheets:				
262107	Groundwood, book, bond, writing, ledger, and manifold	do	(D)	(D)	(X)
262109	Bristols, cover, text, and other specialty paper	do	(S)	.2	(X)
262151	Rolls:				
262152	Groundwood, book, bond, writing, ledger, and manifold	do	158.8	84.3	(X)
262152	Bristols, cover, text, and other specialty paper	do	(S)	73.7	(X)
263105	Paperboard, excluding that used for shipping	do	(D)	(D)	(X)
220011	Cloth and nonwoven fabrics for hardbound book covers	mil lb	(X)	(Z)	(Z)
289101	Glues and adhesives	mil lb	(S)	5.0	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1982 and 1977—Con.

(Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For further explanation, see Cost of Materials in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.)

1982 material code	Material	1982		1977	
		Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2754, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, GRAVURE—Con.				
289311	Printing inks: Letterpress, including news	mil lb--	(D)	(D)	
289323	Lithographic (offset)	do--	7.1	13.1	(S)
289305	Other, including gravure, flexographic, and screen process	do--	337.3	248.1	(S)
386153	Unexposed lithographic plates, including presensitized		(X)	.8	
330006	Metal for lithographic plates		(X)	.1	(X)
279512	Exposed lithographic plates, prepared for printing		(X)	(D)	(X)
386101	Light sensitive films and papers		(X)	11.5	(X)
386181	Photographic developers and chemicals used in plate preparation		(X)	1.3	(X)
264140	Pressure sensitive base stock (self-adhesive), including paper, film, foil, etc.		(X)	3.1	(X)
349704	Foil and foil laminates		(X)	32.6	(X)
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies		(X)	80.3	(X)
971000	Materials, parts, and supplies, n.s.k. ²		(X)	101.7	(X)
	INDUSTRY 2761, MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS				
	Materials, parts, and supplies		(X)	2 378.7	(X)
262111	Newsprint	1,000 metric tons--	(S)	3.9	(X)
262136	Coated paper: Coated, one side	1,000 s tons--	(S)	20.4	(X)
262138	Coated, two sides	do--	(S)	21.0	(X)
262102	Uncoated paper: Groundwood, book, bond, writing, ledger, and manifold	do--	**1 597.7	1 157.5	(S)
262150	Bristols, cover, text, and other specialty paper	do--	*43.4	32.5	(S)
289301	Printing inks, complete formulations (all types)	mil lb--	(S)	21.7	(S)
262164	Carbon paper: Carbonizing tissue stock for conversion into one-time carbon paper	1,000 s tons--	**72.4	72.5	100.3
395523	One-time carbon paper	do--	**139.8	145.3	(S)
262163	Carbonless paper	do--	*211.1	255.6	*110.3
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies		(X)	331.7	(X)
971000	Materials, parts, and supplies, n.s.k. ²		(X)	316.6	(X)

¹For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-cost relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: * 10 to 19 percent estimated; ** 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by (S).

²Total cost of materials of establishments that did not report detailed materials data, including establishments that were not mailed a form.

³For 1977, material code 262132 was combined with code 262134.

⁴For 1977, material code 262133 was combined with code 262135.

⁵For 1977, material code 262107 was combined with code 262151.

⁶For 1977, material code 262109 was combined with code 262152.

⁷For 1977, material codes 263105, 220011, and 279512 were included in 970099.

APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

This appendix is in two sections. Section 1 includes items which were requested of all establishments that were mailed census of manufactures forms including annual survey of manufactures (ASM) forms. Note that this section also includes several items (number of establishments and companies, value added, classes of products, and specialization and coverage ratios) that were not included on the report forms but were derived from information collected on the forms. Section 2 covers supplementary items that were requested only from establishments included in the ASM sample. Results of the supplementary ASM inquiries are included in tables 3c and 3d of this report.

SECTION 1. ITEMS COLLECTED OR DERIVED BASED ON ALL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING ASM) REPORT FORMS

Number of establishments and companies—As discussed in the Introduction, a separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operates at different physical locations, even if the individual locations are producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operates in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on the number of custodial employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or any shipments from inventories during the portion of the year the plant was in operation.

In this report, data are shown for establishments in operation at any time during the year. A comparison with the number of establishments in operation at the end of the year will be provided in the Introduction to Part 1 of the General Summary subject report.

Employment and related items—The regular report forms requested separate information on production workers as of a payroll period for each quarter of the year and on other employees as of the payroll period which included the 12th of March.

All employees—This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period ending nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production workers—This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All other employees—This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It includes sales (including driver salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office function, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment who are engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations to the plant and who are utilized as a separate work force.

In addition to reports sent to operating manufacturing establishments, information on employment during the payroll period which included March 12 and annual payrolls was also requested of auxiliary units (e.g., administrative offices, warehouses, and research and development laboratories) of multiestablishment companies. However, these figures are not included in the totals for individual industries shown in this report. They are included in the general summary and geographic area reports and in the final bound volumes as a separate category.

Payrolls—This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payroll of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year 1982. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers

of corporations, but excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payroll of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' Social Security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' supplemental labor costs, both those required by Federal and State laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements. (Supplemental labor costs are explained later in this appendix.)

As in the case of employment figures, the payrolls of separate auxiliary units of multiestablishment companies are not included in the totals for individual industries or industry groups.

Production-worker hours—This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

Cost of materials—This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (1) all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year, (2) electric energy purchased, (3) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity, (4) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work), and (5) products bought and resold in the same condition. (See discussion of duplication of data below.)

Specific materials consumed—In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information on the specific materials consumed is shown in table 7 if appropriate to the industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$10,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which either administrative records or short forms were used was imputed as "not specified by kind." (See the Introduction for the importance of administrative records in the industry.)

Value of shipments—This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and resold without further

processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit. (See discussion of duplication of data below.)

Individual products—As in previous censuses, data were collected for almost all industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1982 census program, information was collected on the output of approximately 11,000 individual product items. The term "product," as used in the census of manufactures, represents the finest level of detail for which output information was requested. Consequently, it is not necessarily synonymous with the term "product" as used in the marketing sense. In some cases it may be much more detailed and, in other cases, it is more aggregative. For example, "pharmaceutical preparations" was distributed into over 100 items; whereas, "motor gasoline" was reported as a single item.

Approximately 6,000 of the product items were listed separately on the 1982 census report forms. Data for about 5,000 products were obtained in the monthly, quarterly, or annual surveys comprising the Current Industrial Reports series of the Census Bureau. Totals for the year 1982 for these items, as derived from the commodity surveys, are shown in the "products shipped" table (table 6a) together with the tieline total value collected in the census for reconciliation purposes.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1977 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information was collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers was also collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant was collected. Typically, the information on production was also collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

Classes of products—To summarize the product information, the separate products were aggregated into classes of products that, in turn, were grouped into all primary products of each industry. The code structure used is a seven-digit number for the

individual product, a five-digit number for the class of product, and a four-digit number for the total primary products in an industry. (See Introduction, Industry Classification of Establishments, for application of the coding structure to the assignment of SIC codes for establishments.)

In the 1982 census, the 11,000 products were grouped into approximately 1,500 separate classes on the basis of general similarity of manufacturing processes, types of materials used, and the like. However, the grouping of products was affected by the economic significance of the class and, in some cases, dissimilar products were grouped because the products were not sufficiently significant to warrant separate classes.

Duplication in cost of materials and value of shipments—The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication, since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. With some important exceptions, such as for motor vehicles and parts, this duplication is not significant at the four-digit industry level. However, it is significant at the two-digit and three-digit industry group level because these totals often include industries that represent successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the "Food" group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the "Paper and Allied Products" group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the census of manufactures.

Value added by manufacture—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

Because of the change in instructions for reporting inventories for 1982, the 1982 figure for value added is not strictly comparable to prior-year data. This is explained more fully in the inventories section below.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

New and used capital expenditures—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their new expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

The totals for new expenditures exclude that portion of expenditures leased from nonmanufacturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under

contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Also excluded are expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

Manufacturers were also requested to report the value of all used buildings and equipment purchased during the year at the purchase price. For any equipment or structure transferred to the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. Furthermore, if the establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported under used capital expenditures.

Total expenditures for used plant and equipment is a universe figure; i.e., it is collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown of this figure between expenditures for used buildings and other structures and expenditures for used machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM form and is subject to sampling error (see table 3d). The data for total new capital expenditures, new building expenditures, and new machinery expenditures, as well as the data for total used expenditures, are shown in both tables 3a and 3d. The figure in table 3a is a census universe total and may differ from the results of the ASM sample shown in table 3d. Since the figures in table 3d are subject to sampling error, they are not considered as reliable as the universe figures.

End-of-year inventories—Respondents were asked to report their 1981 and 1982 end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Censuses, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). In 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Because of this change in reporting instructions, the 1982 data for inventories and value added by manufacture included in the tables of this report are not comparable to the prior-year data shown in table 1a of this report and in historical census of manufactures and annual survey of manufactures publications. Inventories and value added data estimated on a basis comparable to the historical data, using the reported information for 1982, are shown in footnote 4 of table 1a. However, the end-of-1981 figure shown in this footnote may differ from the corresponding value published as part of the 1981 Annual Survey of Manufactures.

This difference at the four-digit SIC level is due primarily to the effects of industry shifts. As described in the Industry Classification of Establishments section of the Introduction, ASM noncertainty plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another in a census year; whereas, they are "frozen" in a particular industry in ASM years. Other explanations for this difference include the effects of sampling and processing errors and revisions to end-of-1981 data reported by respondents.

In using inventory data by stage of fabrication for "all industries" and at the two-digit industry level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by another establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw

materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for individual industries, industry groups, and "all manufacturing," which are aggregates of figures reported by establishments in specified industries.

Specialization and coverage ratios—These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in table 5b. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

As noted in the Introduction, an establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary

products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in tables 1a through 5a and data on product shipments shown in tables 6a through 6c.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

SECTION 2. ITEMS COLLECTED ONLY ON ASM REPORT FORMS

Supplemental labor costs—Supplemental labor costs are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees. While the excluded items do benefit employees and all or part of their cost generally is similar to the items covered in the ASM labor costs statistics, accounting records do not generally provide reliable figures on net employee benefits of these types.

Cost of purchased services—ASM establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, and communication services. Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment, such as painting, roof repairs, replacing parts, and overhauling equipment. Such payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property are also included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that were capitalized are considered capital expenditures for used buildings and machinery and are, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force are also excluded.

The response coverage ratio shown in table 3d for each of the three types of purchased services listed above is a measure of the extent to which respondents reported for each item. It is derived for each item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight; see section 3) for those ASM establishments that reported the

specific inquiry to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in the industry.

Electric energy used for heat and power—Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy and quantity of generated-less-sold electric energy were collected only on the ASM forms. The cost and quantity of purchased electric energy represent the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

Beginning- and end-of-year depreciable assets—The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments at the beginning and at the end of the year. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are non-depreciable capital assets, including inventories and intangible assets, such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year, rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress. In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus new and used capital expenditures, less retirements, equalled assets at the end of the year.

New and used capital expenditures—The data for total new capital expenditures, new building expenditures, new machinery expenditures, and total used capital expenditures are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between expenditures for used buildings and other structures and expenditures for used machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM form. (See further explanation on capital expenditures in section 1.)

Breakdown of new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment—ASM establishments were requested to separate their capital expenditures for new machinery and equipment into (1) automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use, (2) computers and peripheral data processing equipment, and (3) all other.

The category "automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use" is intended to measure expenditures for vehicles designed for highway use that were acquired through a purchase or lease-purchase agreement. Vehicles normally operating off public highways (vehicles specifically designed to transport materials, property, or equipment on mining, construction, logging, and petroleum development projects) are excluded from this item.

The "not specified by kind" or n.s.k. item for expenditures for new machinery and buildings, shown in table 3d, represents the total machinery and equipment expenditures for establishments that did not break down their expenditures for the three specific categories. This means that for most industries the specific categories are understated.

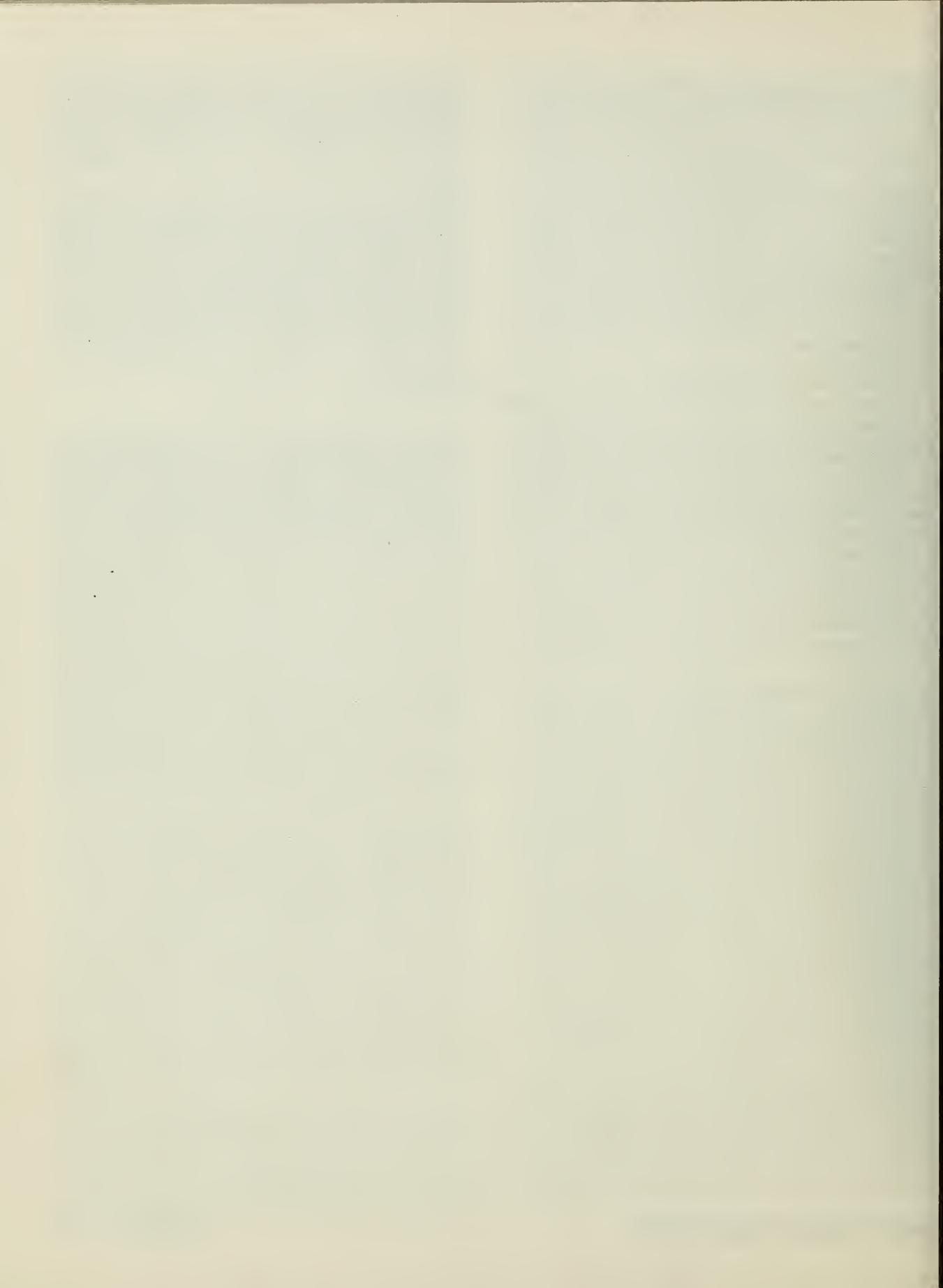
Retirements—Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent was also requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

Rental payments—This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets, and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company, and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

Depreciation charges—This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.



APPENDIX B.

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) Sampling and Estimating Methodologies

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY SAMPLE

The Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) contains two components. The mail portion of the survey is a probability sample of about 55,000 manufacturing establishments selected from a total of about 225,000 establishments. These 225,000 establishments represent all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies and all single-unit manufacturing establishments with five employees or more tabulated in the 1977 Census of Manufactures. This mail portion is supplemented by a Social Security Administration list of new manufacturing establishments opened after 1977. The individual establishments were defined as the sampling unit for this sample. This is a change from the previous ASM sample when companies were used as the sampling unit. The implication of this change is that the probability of selection of any establishment relates only to the size of the establishment itself and is independent of the size of the company with which the establishment is affiliated. The efficiencies associated with the change to an establishment sample have made it possible to reduce the mail sample panel from 70,000 establishments in 1978 to 55,000 establishments in the current panel.

The nonmail portion of the survey includes all single-unit establishments that were tabulated with less than five employees in the 1977 Census of Manufactures. Although this portion contained approximately 125,000 establishments, it accounted for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level. This portion was not sampled; rather, the data for every establishment in this group were estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of other Federal agencies. This administrative record information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location of the establishment, was obtained under special conditions, which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records. Estimates for data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information.

The corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail establishments were added together, along with the adjusted base-year differences as defined in Description of Estimating Procedures below. The remaining description of the survey sample relates only to the mail portion of the ASM sample.

All establishments with 250 employees or more in the 1977 census were included in the survey panel with certainty. These establishments collectively account for approximately 65 percent of the total value of shipments for manufacturing establishments in the 1977 census. Smaller establishments were sampled with probabilities ranging from 1.000 down to 0.005 in accordance with mathematical theory for optimum allocation of a sample.

The probabilities of selection assigned to the smaller establishments were proportional to measures of size determined for each establishment. For establishments included in the 1977 Census of Manufactures, the measure of size depended directly upon each establishment's 1977 product class values and the

historic variability of the year-to-year shipments of each product class. Roughly equivalent measures of size were assigned to postcensus birth establishments based on their industry codes and anticipated payroll and employment.

The method of assigning measures of size was used in order to maximize the precision (that is, minimize the variance of estimates of the year-to-year change) in the value of product class shipments. Implicitly, it also gave weight to differences in employment, value added, and other general statistics, for these are highly correlated with value of shipments. Individual sample selection probabilities were obtained by multiplying each establishment's final measure of size by an overall sampling fraction coefficient calculated to yield a total expected sample size.

The sample selection procedure gave each establishment in the sampling frame an independent chance of selection. This method of independent selection permits the rotation of establishments into and out of a given sample panel without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTIMATING PROCEDURES

Most of the ASM estimates for the years 1978-1981 were computed using a modified "difference estimate" formula. For each item, a base-year difference was developed. This base-year difference is equal to the difference between the 1977 census published number for an item total and the linear ASM estimate of the total for 1977. The ASM linear estimate was obtained by multiplying each sample establishment's data by its sample weight (the reciprocal of its probability of selection) and summing the weighted values.

This base-year difference was then adjusted to reflect the estimated growth at the four-digit or, in the case of product classes, five-digit based Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) level from 1977 to the year of the survey; for example, 1981. It should be noted that due to processing constraints, the growth factors lagged one year; i.e., if 1981 is the survey year, they were not based on the estimated growth from 1977 to 1981 but rather the growth from 1977 to 1980. This one-year lag had negligible effect on the estimates, particularly at the total manufacturing level where the adjusted base-year difference accounted for less than 1 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments.

These adjusted base-year differences were then added to the corresponding current-year linear estimates, which include the sum of the estimates for the mail and nonmail establishments, to produce the estimates for the years 1978-1981. Estimates developed by this procedure usually are far more reliable than comparable linear estimates developed from the current sample data alone.

The 1982 sample data included in table 3d were also developed using difference estimates. However, since the universe totals for the census year (1977 or 1982) were not known, a modification of the procedure described above was necessary. For each item in table 3d, except purchased services and breakdown of expenditures for new machinery and equipment (see further description in appendix A, section 2), linear

estimates of the publication totals from the ASM mail sample were adjusted by the difference between imputed census totals and the corresponding ASM mail sample estimates of these imputed totals. These imputed totals are obtained by applying industry average ratios to control item values at the establishment level. For example, an imputed total beginning assets figure is obtained by multiplying each establishment's total value of shipments by the industry (four-digit SIC) average for the ratio of beginning assets to shipments.

Separate estimates for the nonmail establishments were not developed. However, their contribution to the publication estimates is reflected in the difference adjustment.

The method of inventory valuation percentages included in table 3c was developed using both complete census information and ASM estimates. The percentages for the four major categories (LIFO, non-LIFO, valuation method not reported, and LIFO reported without associated value and reserve) were derived from the complete census and correspond to the values included in table 3d. The percentages for the specific non-LIFO methods of valuations (FIFO, average cost, specific costs, etc.) are ratio estimates developed from the ASM in conjunction with the census universe estimate for the total of the non-LIFO methods.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sampled lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the differences between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of the estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of a large number of similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretical, comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected statistics in this report. Except for table 3c, they are presented in the form of relative standard errors, the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer. In table 3c, "absolute" standard errors of the estimates are presented.

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete coverage value would be included in the range:

1. From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

2. From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.
3. From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown as 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total and about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors would also occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey.

Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected in the course of the Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or only moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown.

The concept of complete coverage under the conditions prevailing for the ASM is not identical to the complete coverage of the census of manufactures, as the censuses have been conducted. Nearly all types of operational errors that affect the ASM also occur in the censuses. The ASM and the censuses, are conducted under quite different conditions, and operational errors can be better controlled in the ASM than in the censuses. As a result, for many of the census figures, the errors are of the same order of size as the total errors of the corresponding annual survey estimates. The differences between the census and ASM operating conditions also disturb, to some degree, the comparability of the ASM and census data.

Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be of limited reliability. However, the figure may be combined with higher-level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

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Guide to the 1982 Economic Censuses and Related Statistics

Monthly Product Announcement—A monthly notice of all products released by the Census Bureau during the previous month—useful primarily to persons who plan to purchase publications, tapes, etc., in the future.

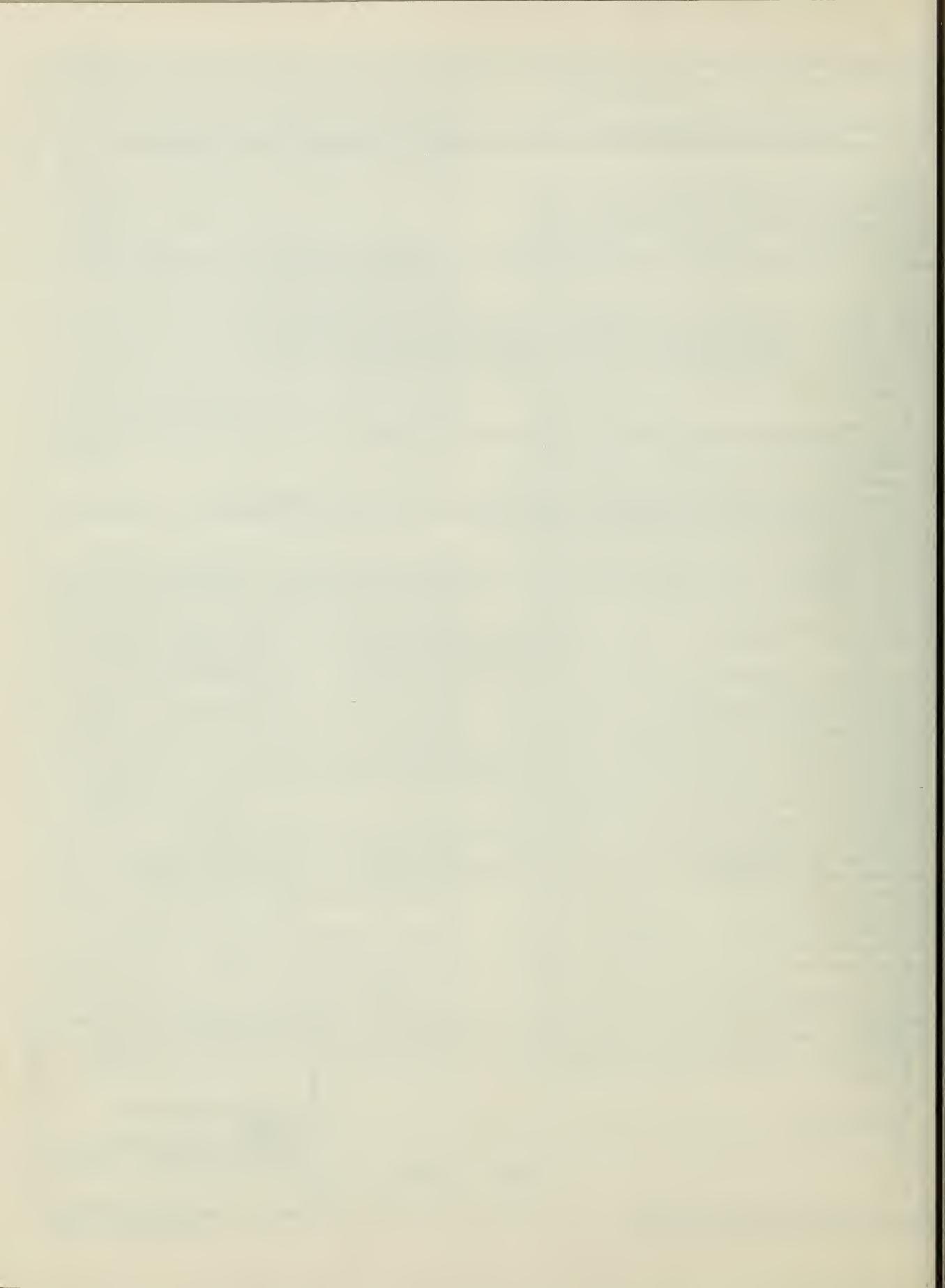
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STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA DATA BOOK 1982

This second edition shows data for the United States, States, and metropolitan areas. Data are furnished by more than 40 governmental and private agencies. It includes a wide variety of subjects, including population (featuring data from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing), vital statistics, education, income, employment, energy, manufactures, retail and wholesale trade, selected services, elections, and many others.

2,018 items for the 50 States, regions, and divisions;

320 items for metropolitan areas, which include 318 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and 16 New England county metropolitan areas (NECMA's), and their component counties;

73 items for central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas;

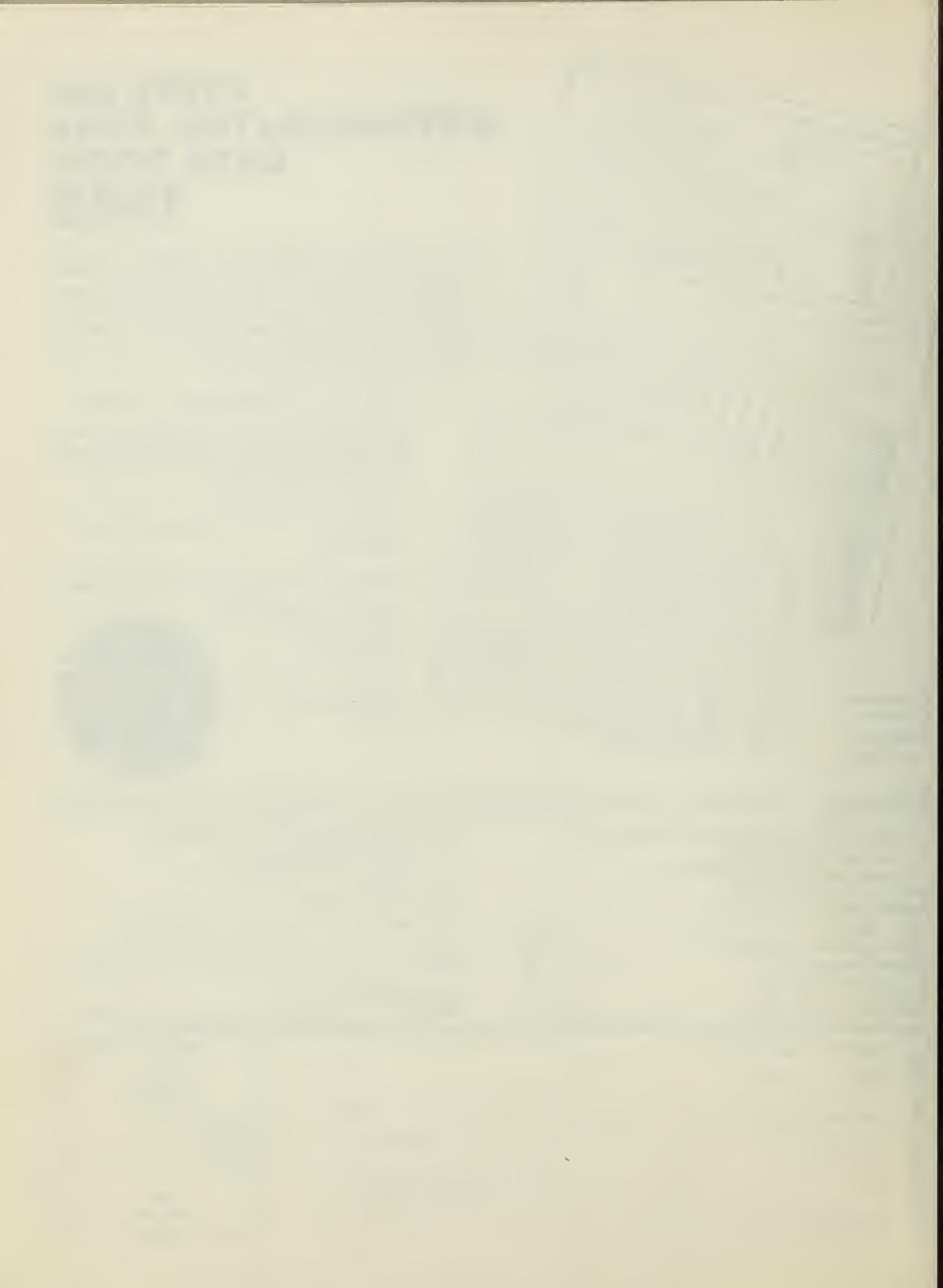
Descriptive text, explanatory notes, source citations;

Recent trends and comparative rankings for SMSA's and for States;

4 appendixes supporting and supplementing the data.

FEATURING
data from Census
of Population and
Housing, 1980

Table A. Supplemental Security Income, Public Assistance, and Police Officers											
Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of the Budget, and Bureau of the Census.											
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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Manufactures, containing preliminary and final data on manufacturing establishments in the United States, are described below. Publication order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233

Preliminary Reports

Preliminary industry data are issued in 443 separate reports covering 452 industries (or combinations of industries). Preliminary data for States are grouped and released in reports for each of the nine census geographic divisions.

Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

Industry series—82 reports (MC82-I-20A to -39D)

Each of the 82 reports provides information for a group of related industries (e.g., "dairy products" includes industries for butter, cheese, milk, etc.). Final figures for the United States are shown for each of the 452 manufacturing industries on quantity and value of products shipped and materials consumed, cost of fuels and electric energy, capital expenditures, assets, rents, inventories, employment, payroll, payroll supplements, hours worked, value added by manufacture, number of establishments, and number of companies. Comparative statistics for earlier years are provided where available.

For each industry, data on value of shipments, value added by manufacture, capital expenditures, employment, and payroll are shown by employment-size class of establishment and degree of primary product specialization. Statistics are given on production of specific products and consumption of energy and various materials by industry.

Geographic area series—51 reports (MC82-A-1 to -51)

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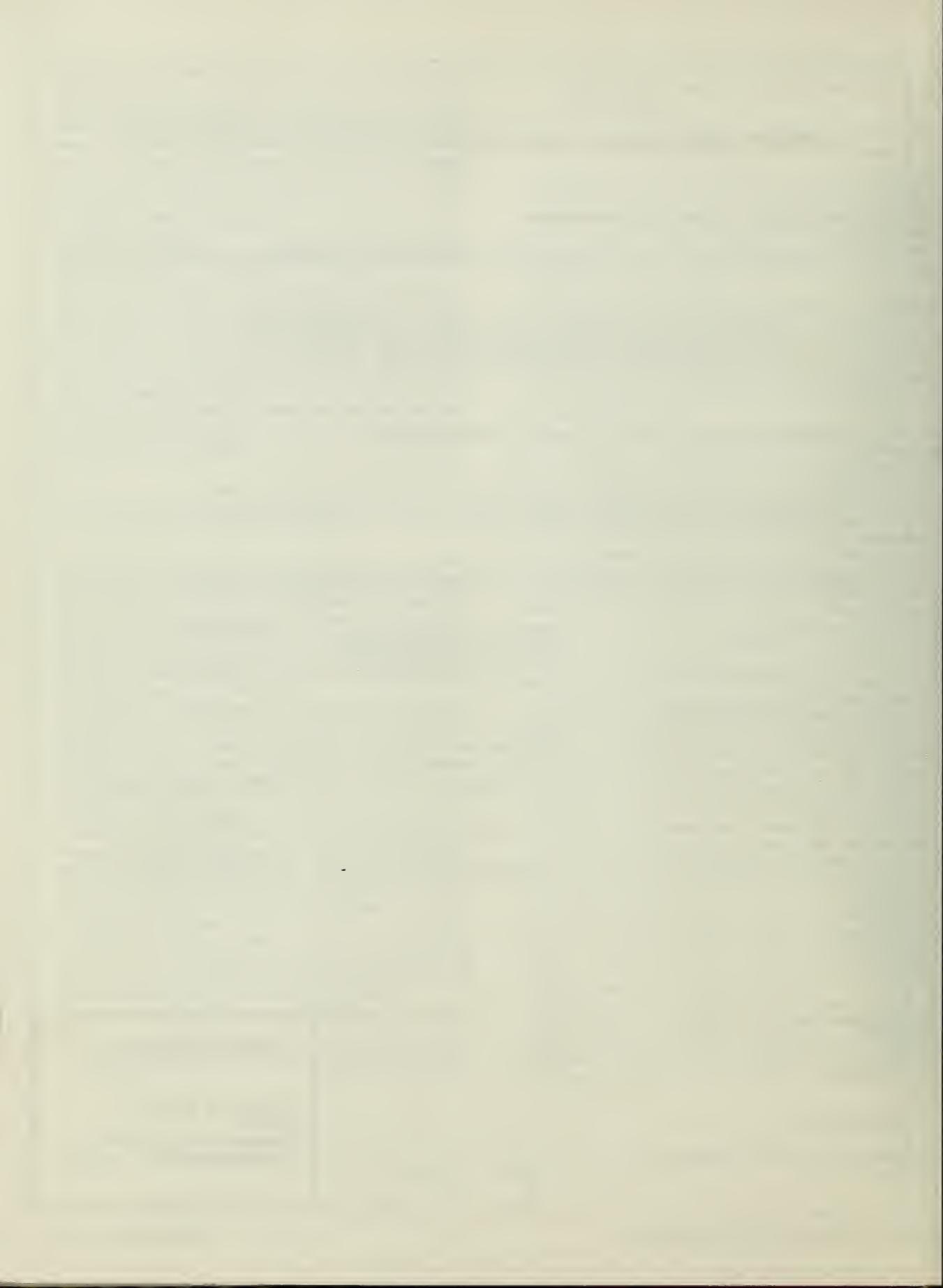
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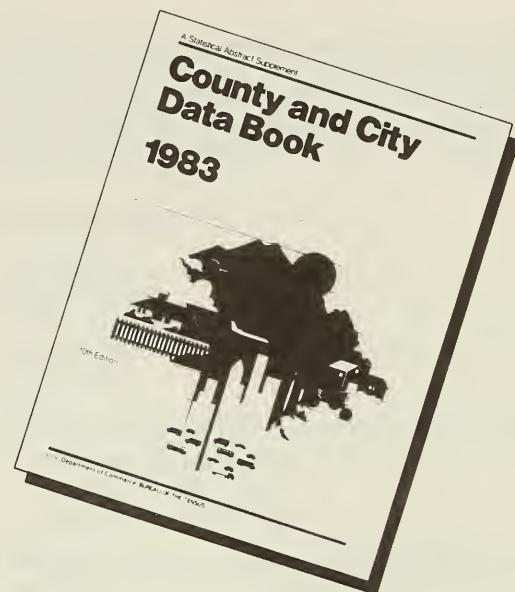
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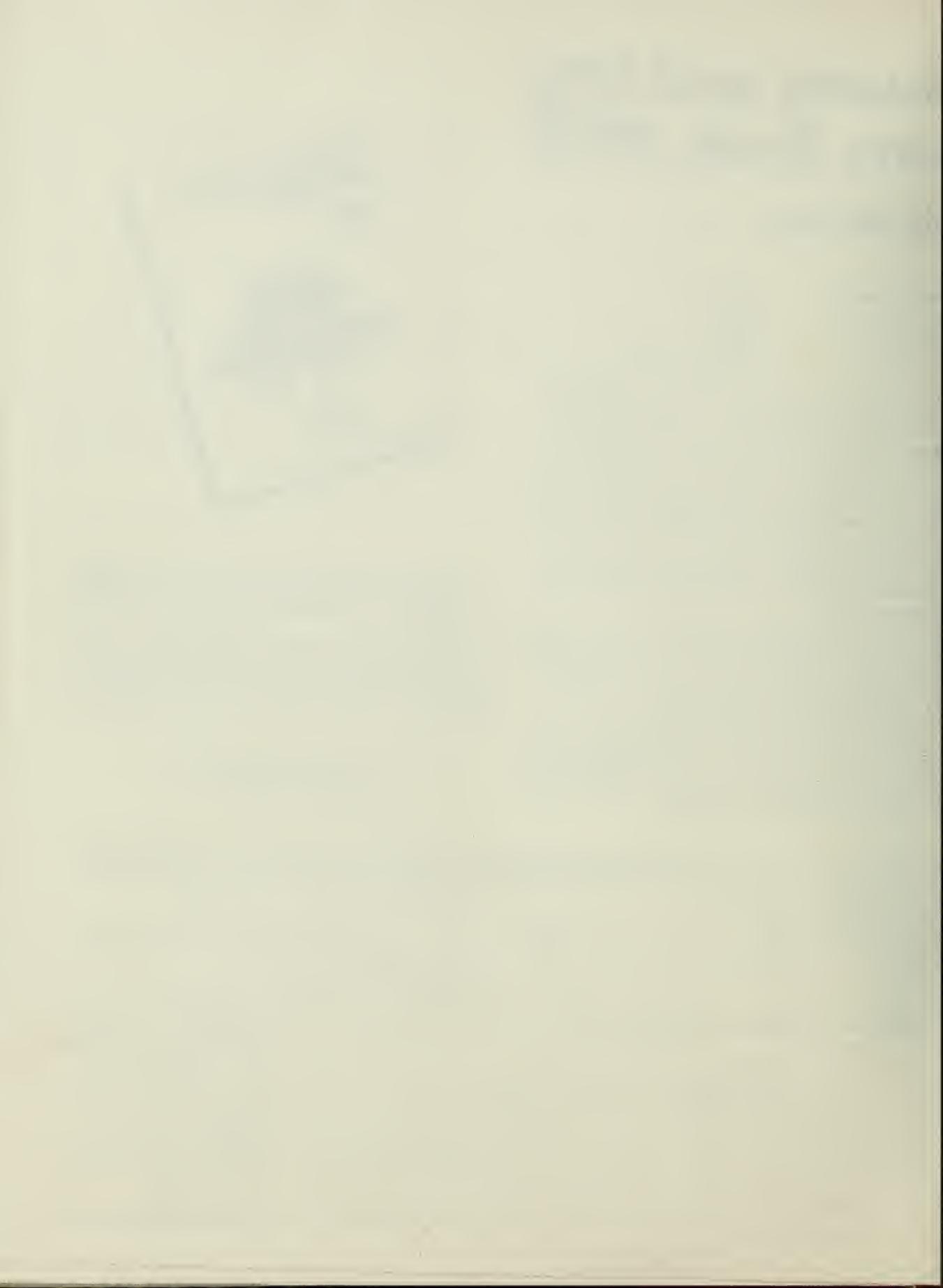
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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Manufactures, containing preliminary and final data on manufacturing establishments in the United States, are described below. Publication order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233

Preliminary Reports

Preliminary industry data are issued in 443 separate reports covering 452 industries (or combinations of industries). Preliminary data for States are grouped and released in reports for each of the nine census geographic divisions.

Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

Industry series—82 reports (MC82-I-20A to -39D)

Each of the 82 reports provides information for a group of related industries (e.g., "dairy products" includes industries for butter, cheese, milk, etc.). Final figures for the United States are shown for each of the 452 manufacturing industries on quantity and value of products shipped and materials consumed, cost of fuels and electric energy, capital expenditures, assets, rents, inventories, employment, payroll, payroll supplements, hours worked, value added by manufacture, number of establishments, and number of companies. Comparative statistics for earlier years are provided where available.

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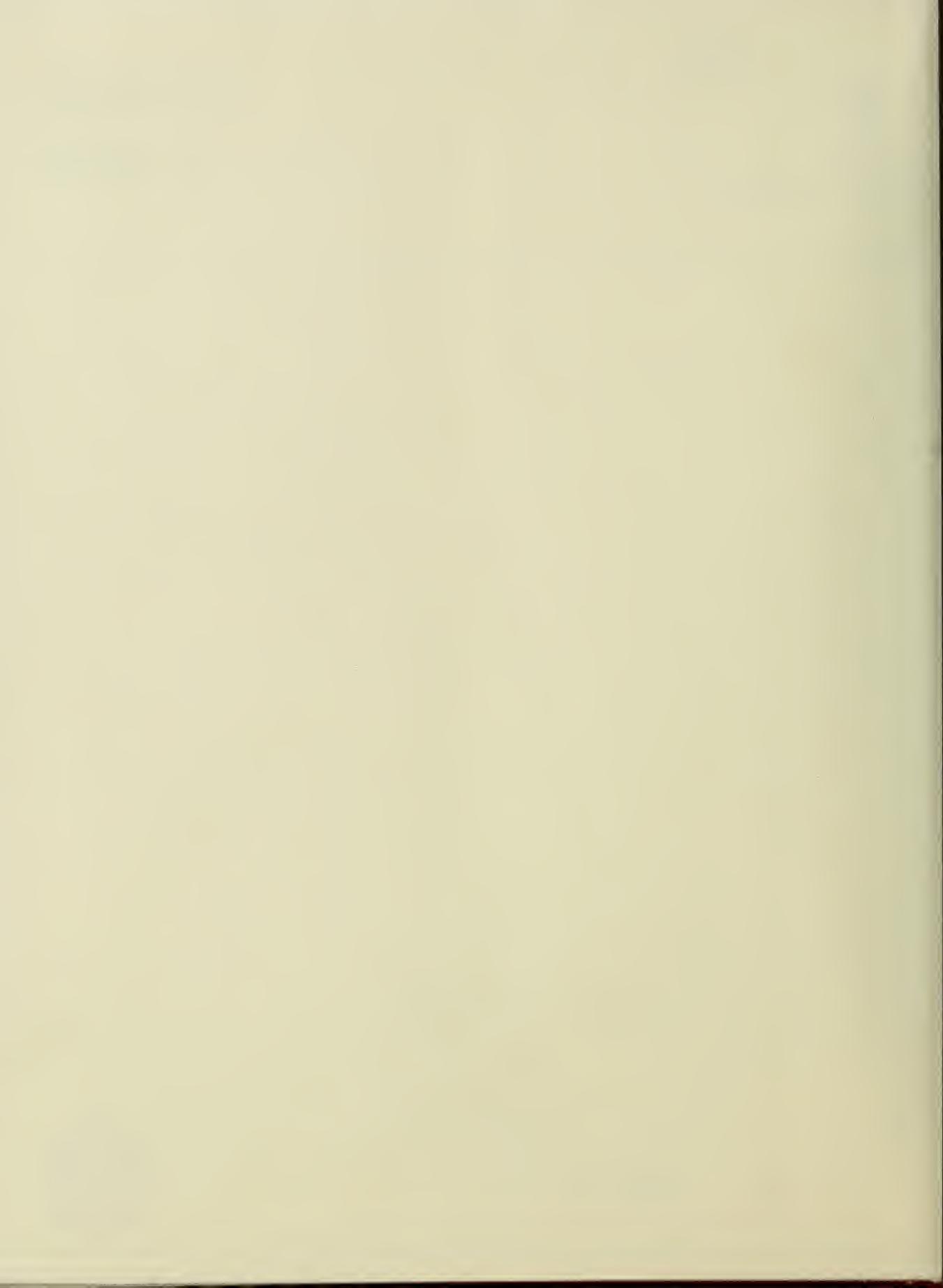


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